PROGRESS REPORT

GENETIC STOCK Identification

of Yukon
River Chum
And
Chinook
Salmon

1987 to 1990

February 1992

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR





GENETIC STOCK IDENTIFICATION OF YUKON RIVER CHUM AND CHINOOK SALMON 1987 to 1990

Progress Report

by

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> > 1992

ABSTRACT

The chum and chinook salmon of the Yukon River are a shared resource between the United States and Canada. Negotiations began in 1985 to arrive at an equitable treaty between the two countries regarding the allocations of commercial and subsistence fisheries. One issue that needed to be addressed was the proportion of the U.S. catch that is of Canada origin. Protein electrophoresis was used to analyze the composition of commercial and test fish taken in District 1 (the lower Yukon River management area) throughout the fishing seasons of 1987 - 1990. Populations of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon of Alaska and the Yukon Territory were sampled from the tributaries to provide baseline data describing the genetic characteristics of individual stocks. Allelic data indicated that the genetic relationships among stocks generally followed a geographic pattern. Significant genetic differentiation was observed between the summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks. The level of differentiation within fall-run chum salmon stocks of Canada and U.S. was less than that observed between summer and fall-run stocks. Thus, genetic stock identification (GSI) estimates of stock composition estimates were more precise for separating summer and fall stocks than for U.S. and Canada stocks. The origin of chum salmon in the District 1 commercial fishery over the first four years of the study ranged from 82.0 to 91.0% U.S. summer-run ($\bar{x}=85.7\pm5.8\%$), from 5.7 to 10.6% U.S. fall-run ($\bar{x}=8.6\pm5.8\%$), and from 3.4 to 8.2% Canada fall-run chum salmon ($\bar{x} = 5.7 \pm 4.7\%$). Of the fall-run fish, the proportion of chum salmon that were of U.S. origin ranged from 54.3 to 68.5% ($\bar{x} = 60.6 \pm$ 44.7%). In numbers of fish, this equates to a four-year average harvest of $374,057 \pm 25,102$ U.S. summer-run, $33,200 \pm 24,748$ U.S. fall-run, and $22,208 \pm 20,198$ Canada fall-run chum salmon. The genetic relationships among chinook salmon stocks included a clear genetic separation between those of the upper and lower Yukon River, which also corresponded geographically to the boundary between the U.S. and Canada. Because of the correspondence of geographic and genetic stock groupings, the estimates of the proportion of U.S. and Canada stocks in the fishery, using this method, were both accurate and precise. The origin of chinook salmon harvested in the District 1 commercial fishery from 1987 - 1990 averaged $46.8 \pm 5.1\%$ United States-origin, and ranged from 38.7 to 58.1%. In numbers of fish, this equates to an average District 1 harvest of $27,623 \pm 3,012$ U.S. origin and $31,419 \pm 3,012$ Canada-origin chinook salmon. Based on the first four years of data, genetic stock identification is a feasible method for determining the relative magnitude of contribution to the fishery of chum and chinook salmon of the Yukon River drainage by country of origin and by major stock groups. Additional sampling and development of more genetic characters will be necessary to obtain accurate estimates of contributions by individual stocks were desired.

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INTRODUCTION

The United States and Canada began negotiations in 1985 concerning the allocation of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon. The Yukon River originates in the coastal mountains of British Columbia and flows for 3,250 km through the Yukon Territory and Alaska to the Bering Sea. The two most important commercial and subsistence fisheries in the Yukon River drainage are on chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) and chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) (McBride et al. 1983). Fisheries in the Alaska portion of the drainage include salmon of Alaska and Canada origin, and Alaska fisheries have traditionally accounted for approximately 90% of the in-river harvest of both species in the Yukon River system (1961 - 1989 average; JTC 1990). An unknown proportion of the return of both species originates in the Canadian portion of the Yukon Drainage. To arrive at an equitable treaty between the two countries, the proportion of the U.S. catch of Canadian origin must be determined.

Chum salmon populations are found throughout the Yukon River drainage, and enter the river as two relatively distinct runs named for the seasons in which they spawn (Gilbert 1922). Summer-run chum salmon stocks are characterized by rapid maturation in fresh water, average 6-7 pounds in weight, and have a larger population size than the fall-run stocks (Bergstrom et al. 1991). Fall-run chum salmon stocks are characterized by robust body shape and bright silvery appearance, average 7-8 pounds, and have a smaller total population size (Bergstrom et al. 1991). Fall chum salmon are in great demand due to their appearance, size, and high oil content (Wilcock 1987).

The summer run enters the river beginning in early June and continuing until approximately mid-July (Buklis 1981). Summer-run chum salmon populations spawn throughout the summer months in runoff streams of the lower Yukon River up to the vicinity of Fairbanks, Alaska, 1,600 km from the river mouth.

In the lower Yukon River, the fall chum salmon run overlaps with the summer run in mid July, and continues usually until early September (Buklis 1981). Fall-run chum salmon spawn in September and October in spring-fed areas of tributaries of the middle and upper Yukon River (Bergstrom et al. 1991). Some major Yukon River tributaries support both summer- and fall-spawning chum salmon stocks, e.g., the Tanana River has predominantly fall-run chum salmon, but the Salcha River population spawns in the summer. The Koyukuk River system has both summer- and fall-run stocks occupying slightly different times and places (e.g., South Fork; Ken Troyer, USFWS, unpublished data).

Chinook salmon populations are widely distributed in the Yukon River drainage, with over 100 stocks identified (Barton 1984). Major chinook salmon-producing tributaries can be grouped geographically as lower (Andreafsky River and rivers draining the Kaltag Mountains), middle (Tanana River), and upper (Pelly River and rivers draining Big Salmon Mountains) Yukon River (McBride and Marshall 1983). Chinook salmon enter the Yukon River continuously from late May or early June through mid-July (summarized in Bergstrom et al. 1991), and they migrate to spawning grounds as much as 3,000 km from the river mouth (Milligan et al. 1986).

Two methods of estimating the composition of mixed-stock collections have been used to discriminate among U.S. and Canada stocks of chum and chinook salmon in Yukon River. Scale pattern analysis has demonstrated usefulness in Yukon River chinook salmon, and has been used for more than 10 years. Success using scale pattern analysis for discriminating among Yukon River chum salmon has been limited; the classification accuracies of discriminant models to apportion catch were low, not greatly different than expected by chance (Wilcock 1987). Because of low classification accuracies, the chum salmon mixed-stock fishery in District 1 has not been sampled for scale pattern analyses. The short interval during which chum salmon are affected by the freshwater environment may be responsible for lack of the discernible patterns of growth history that make scale pattern analyses a viable management tool for species like chinook salmon, which spend a year or more in fresh water environments. Preliminary genetic studies have shown detectable genetic differences among Yukon River chinook stocks (Beacham et al. 1989), and among chum salmon stocks (Beacham et al. 1988).

The results of the GSI study by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) were based on seven genetically controlled proteins and used only fall-run chum salmon stocks in its baseline. The level of genetic separation between chum salmon stocks spawning near the border between Alaska and the Canadian Yukon Territory (Chandalar, Sheenjek, Fishing Branch, and Canadian mainstem stocks) was very low and attempts to apportion the catch by country of origin was unacceptable to the U.S. delegation. However, better precision (narrower confidence intervals) around stock composition estimates, and data gathered over the entire fishing season would better fulfill the needs of fisheries managers and negotiators.

Genetic stock identification (GSI) is a method that has been used on the west coast of North America to provide direct estimates of stock contributions to mixed stock salmon fisheries (e.g., Grant et al. 1980, Okazaki 1981, Wishard 1981, Miller et al. 1983, Beacham et al. 1985, Shaklee et al. 1990a). The method relies on identifying differences in relative frequencies of occurrences of genetically-controlled proteins of fish stocks (the baseline) using a technique called protein electrophoresis. Samples are then taken from a mixed stock fishery (the mixture sample) and the genetic characteristics of each fish are determined using protein electrophoresis. By comparing the genetic structure in the baseline to the genetic structure of the mixture sample, estimates can be determined for the contribution of each stock to the mixture. The model used to estimate the stock composition is based on pioneering work done by Grant et al. (1980), Milner et al. (1981), Miller et al. (1983), Fournier et al. (1984), Pella (1986), and Pella and Milner (1987).

In 1987, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) research and management biologists in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and DFO began to collect samples of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon from spawning stocks in tributaries, and from the mixed-stock fishery in District 1 near the Yukon River mouth. The goal of this preliminary study was to determine how accurately the GSI methodology could allocate the catch of chum and chinook salmon in District 1 by stock, by run timing, by major stock groups, and by country of origin. To build on the preliminary work of DFO, our objective was to add larger sample sizes to baseline and mixed-stock collections, add more genetic characters to the analyses, and to sample summer as well as fall chum salmon stocks. Chinook salmon were included in the study, as genetic studies showed detectable differences

among U.S. and Canada stocks, and scale pattern analysis results could be compared with the results of genetic studies.

METHODS

To establish baseline genetic data for mixed-stock analysis, populations of chum and chinook salmon were sampled from Yukon River tributaries by USFWS, ADF&G, and DFO (Tables 1 and 2; Figure 1). Collections were made at more than one site and/or more than one year to assess the stability of allele frequencies. Sample sites were chosen based on 1) the magnitude of the runs, so that major contributors to the total run would be sampled preferentially, and 2) opportunities to reach remote locations. Collections were made on the spawning grounds preferentially, and from mainstem sites of major Yukon River tributaries (e.g., at sonar or weir sites) when logistically necessary. Adults were sampled whenever possible, but juvenile chinook salmon were collected from some drainages where adults were not sufficiently concentrated, or if spawners were not present.

In baseline (tributary) collections, target sample sizes for adult salmon were 75 individuals from a population, or at least 50 individuals if collections were from more than one site within a drainage. When juveniles were sampled, we attempted to collect at least 100 per tributary, spread over several locations within a drainage to reduce sampling of family groups.

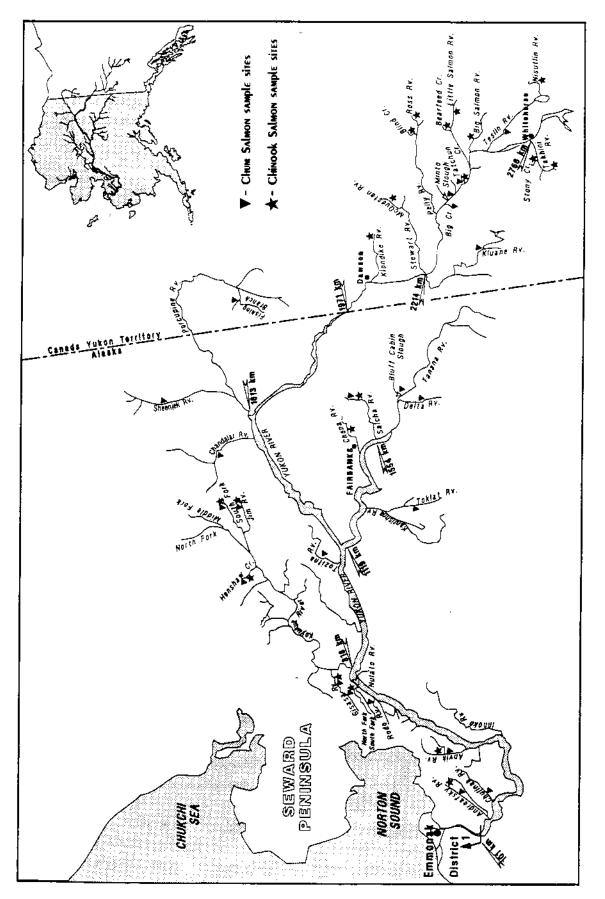
Mixed-stock samples of adult chum and chinook salmon were collected, by personnel of USFWS and ADF&G, from fish processors near Emmonak, Alaska during commercial fishing periods, and from test net sites when the fishery was both open and closed (Appendices I, II, III and IV). When available between fishing periods, all test net salmon were sampled for genetic studies. From the commercial catch, the target sample size was 150 of each species

Table 1. Chum salmon baseline sample collection summary. Populations are listed in order of their geographical occurrences from the mouth of the Yukon River.

			Sample Period		
Population	N	River System	Year	Start	End
UNITED STATES					
Andreafsky	150	Andreafsky	1987	04-Jul	14-Jul
Chulinak (Atchuelinguk)	100	Chulinak (Atchuelinguk)	1989	10-Jul	11-Jul
Anvik	150	Anvik	1987	07-Jul	12-Jul
Anvik	100	Anvik	1988	15-Jul	15-Jul
Rodo	78	Rodo	1989	18-Jul	18-Jul
Nulato, Main	61	Nulato	1987	30-Jul	30-Jul
•	71	Nulato	1987	28-Jul	29-Jul
Nulato, South Fork	50	Nulato	1988	28-Jul 28-Jul	29-Jul 28-Jul
Nulato, North Fork					
Gisasa	97 75	Koyukuk	1989	23-Jul	23-Jul
Koyukuk, South Fork, early	75	Koyukuk	1990	07-Aug	13-Aug
Koyukuk, South Fork, late	75	Koyukuk	1990	11-Sep	16-Sep
Henshaw	43	Koyukuk	1987	11-Aug	11-Aug
Jim	101	Koyukuk	1987	13-Aug	13-Aug
Tozitna	85	Tozitna	1989	26-Jul	26-Jul
Toklat	135	Tanana	1987	14-Oct	14-Oct
Toklat	75	Tanana	1990	30-Oct	30-Oct
Salcha	50	Tanana	1988	03-Aug	03-Aug
Salcha	50	Tanana	1989	30-Jul	30-Jul
Delta	135	Tanana	1987	28-Oct	28-Oct
Delta	75	Tanana	1990	31-Oct	31-Oct
Bluff Cabin	135	Tanana	1987	16-Oct	16-Oct
Chandalar	150	Chandalar	1987	03-Sep	05-Sep
Chandalar	73	Chandalar	1988	04-Sep	06-Sep
Chandalar	75	Chandalar	1989	27-Sep	28-Sep
Sheenjek	135	Porcupine	1987	21-Sep	21-Sep
Sheenjek	80	Porcupine	1988	21-Sep	21-Sep
Sheenjek	80	Porcupine	1989	13-Sep	13-Sep
CANADA					
Fishing Branch	129	Porcupine	1987	13-Sep	04-Oct
Fishing Branch	50	Porcupine	1989	07-Oct	08-Oct
Kluane	135	White	1987	04-Nov	04-Nov
Big Creek	70	Yukon	1987	28-Oct	28-Oct
Minto	100	Minto	1989	27-Oct	28-Oct
Tatchun	75	Tatchun	1987	01-Nov	01-Nov
Teslin	95	Teslin	1989	06-Sep	06-Sep

Table 2. Chinook salmon baseline sample collection summary. Populations are listed in order of their geographical occurrences from the mouth of the Yukon River.

			Sample Period		
Population	N	River System	Year	Start	End
UNITED STATES					
Andreafsky	100	Andreafsky	1988	02-Aug	10-Aug
Anvik	40	Anvik	1987	18-Aug	18-Aug
Anvik	60	Anvik	1988	04-Aug	15-Aug
Nulato, South Fork	50	Nulato	1988	26-Jul	28-Jul
Nulato, North Fork	50	Nulato	1988	26-Jul	26-Jul
Gisasa	47	Koyukuk	1987	08-Aug	08-Aug
Gisasa	91	Koyukuk	1988	02-Aug	04-Aug
Henshaw	87	Koyukuk	1987	12-Aug	12-Aug
Koyukuk, South Fork	112	Koyukuk	1987	25-Aug	25-Aug
Jim	79	Koyukuk	1987	13-Aug	25-Aug
Chena	151	Tanana	1987	05-Aug	07-Aug
Chena	98	Tanana	1988	29-Jul	29-Jul
Salcha	100	Tanana	1988	30-Jul	30-Jul
CANADA					
Klondike, North Fork	50	Klondike	1990	23-Aug	26-Aug
Klondike, North Fork	44	Klondike	1989	01-Sep	01-Sep
McQuesten	38	Stewart	1989	31-Aug	31-Aug
McQuesten	200	Stewart	1990	23-Aug	26-Aug
Ross	14	Pelly	1988	?	?
Ross	30	Pelly	1989	25-Aug	26-Aug
Blind	150	Pelly	1989	27-Aug	27-Aug
Tatchun	49	Tatchun	1988	30-Aug	30-Aug
Tatchun	29	Tatchun	1989	26-Aug	28-Aug
Big Salmon	49	Big Salmon	1988	26-Aug	28-Aug
Big Salmon	77	Big Salmon	1989	24-Aug	25-Aug
Little Salmon	35	Big Salmon	1988	22-Aug	22-Aug
Little Salmon	27	Big Salmon	1989	23-Aug	29-Aug
Bear Feed	87	Big Salmon	1989	28-Aug	28-Aug
Takhini	26	Teslin	1988	30-Aug	31-Aug
Takhini	26	Teslin	1990	28-Aug	30-Aug
Stony	121	Teslin	1990	30-Aug	30-Aug
Nisutlin	71	Teslin	1989	20-Aug	25-Aug



Map of the Yukon River system showing sample sites, species collected at those sites, Alaska Department of Fish and Game fishing District 1, and distances (in kilometers) from the river mouth to designated locations. Figure 1.

per fishing period, which were usually opened twice a week throughout the summer. The chum salmon fishery was closed for some periods in 1987, 1988, and 1990, and all genetic samples were from test nets during these periods.

Four tissues (muscle, liver, eye, and heart) were taken from each fish for protein electrophoresis; in the latter years of the study, cheek muscle was sampled instead of skeletal muscle for both chum and chinook salmon. Tissue samples were put in matching sets of individually labelled tubes, cross-referenced to an ADF&G sample number, frozen, and shipped to the USFWS laboratory in Anchorage, and stored at -70°C prior to analysis.

Protein electrophoresis followed standard techniques described by Aebersold et al. (1987) and Gall et al. (1989). Gene nomenclature follows recommendations of Shaklee et al. (1990b). A total of 48 proteins coded by 70 genetic loci were screened in chum salmon, and 50 proteins coded by 67 loci were screened in chinook salmon (Appendices V and VI).

Nineteen loci for chum salmon and 22 loci for chinook salmon were used for mixed-stock analyses (Appendices V and VI). The loci were selected based on four criteria: 1) they must have been analyzed and scored for all baseline and mixed-stock fishery collections; 2) the allelic variability must have been observed in at least one collection; 3) the observed banding patterns must have conformed to known models of inheritance among salmonid species; and 4) the patterns must have been repeatable among tissues.

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For paired loci with protein products of indistinguishable mobility (isoloci; Allendorf and

Thorgaard 1984; e.g., sAAT-1,2 in chum salmon), the observed genetic variation was assigned to a single locus of the pair. Only a low level of variation was observed at isoloci studied in Yukon River chum and chinook salmon (frequency of the alternate genotype less than 1% in any population). The observed genotype frequencies were not statistically different than expected using a single-locus model (using Pearson's chi-square to test goodness-of-fit).

Rare alleles (variants with an observed frequency less than 0.01), which offer little discriminatory power among stocks, were pooled with variants that were not rare prior to statistical analyses (Appendices VII and VIII).

In chinook salmon, the heterozygote at the *sMEP-2* locus could not be distinguished from the common homozygote. For the genetic stock identification analyses, this locus was treated as if it was a non-genetic trait with only two character states.

For each collection, the observed genotype distribution for each locus was tested against the proportions expected in a random mating, randomly sampled population (Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium) with a χ^2 goodness-of-fit test. To reduce the number of spurious significant tests caused by rare genotypes and sampling error (Type I error), two methods of pooling observed genotypes were used. The exact significance probabilities were calculated (analogous to Fisher's exact test) with a modification which pools genotypes into three classes when more than two alleles are observed. Loci not in expected Hardy-Weinberg proportions using this statistic were re-tested with the χ^2 test and genotypes were pooled if the expected number in any cell was less than four. The data sets for each of 34 stocks of chum salmon include up

to 19 variable loci, and 31 collections of chinook salmon include up to 22 variable loci; 1 in 20 tests are expected to give "false positive" (Type I errors) in each population by chance alone, assuming that the loci studied are segregating independently.

Baseline data sets from multiple collections from different times or different sites within river systems were compared using heterogeneity log-likelihood ratio statistics both pairwise and simultaneously among groups (G-test: Sokal and Rohlf 1981). Collections from the same site made at different times were not pooled prior to analyses if significantly different (P < 0.01). The more liberal significance level (P < 0.01 versus the standard 0.05) reflects the "decision" of the West Coast salmon genetics working group that pooled collections from multiple years provide a better estimation of actual allele frequencies of given population with overlapping generations than does a single collection (Robin Waples, NMFS, personal communication).

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In this study, data sets from populations sampled at different sites within river systems generally were not pooled prior to GSI analyses, although pooling statistically indistinguishable stocks (P > 0.05), when many stocks are included in the baseline data set for a given project, is recommended by the aforementioned working group. For the Yukon River salmon study, relatively few stocks make up the baseline data set, and simulations with and without pooling of baseline data sets from stocks of different tributaries indicated that stock allocations were more accurate and precise when individual stocks were used in the baseline data set rather than pooled data. Only the Jim River and Henshaw Creek (Koyukuk River system) chinook salmon data were pooled prior to mixed-stock analyses since we were

missing data for the mSOD-1 locus for the Henshaw Creek sample, and the data for the other loci examined were not significantly different (P > 0.05).

Geographic and temporal patterns of genetic relatedness between baseline populations were examined using a measure of genetic distance (Nei 1972) using only variable loci in the analyses. Cluster analysis of the genetic distance data was done using the unweighted pairgroup method (UPGMA; Sneath and Sokal 1973), and the results are presented as dendrograms. The pattern of relationships among stocks indicated by the results of the cluster analysis was used in conjunction with geographical location to assign stocks to the genetic/management groups used for reporting results of the mixed-stock analyses. A computer program designed for analyzing genetic data (BIOSYS-1; Swofford and Selander 1989), was used for the analyses described previously.

Stock contribution estimates of the mixed-fishery collections from the commercial and test net catch of District 1, Yukon River were calculated using a conditional maximum likelihood computer program (GIRLSEM), originally developed for fisheries applications by Milner et al. (1981), and refined by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS; Pella and Milner 1987, Masuda et al. 1991) to use both the Estimization Maximization (EM) algorithm (Dempster et al. 1977) applied to stock identification by Millar (1987), and an Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares (IRLS) algorithm (described in Pella 1986). The GIRLSEM program calculates the most likely combination of baseline stocks that would be required to form the observed mixed-stock data, based on the assumption that the frequencies in the baseline populations are known exactly; the infinitesimal jackknife procedure (Efron 1982),

applied to mixed-stock analysis by Millar (1987), was used as a measure of the precision of the estimates.

Since samples can only provide estimates of the actual genotype frequencies in the source populations and in the mixed-stock fisheries, bootstrap resampling (Efron 1982) of both the baseline and mixed-fishery data was used to provide a mean and standard deviation of 100 estimates of stock contribution for each collection. The bootstrap procedure estimates sampling error by drawing, with replacement, new random samples of the specified sample size from the data set being analyzed.

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The sample size used for stock composition estimates depends on the level of precision required and the amount of variability among the stocks studied. For this study, data were combined so that each mixture included at least 180 individuals. The time periods used for the mixed-stock analyses for each year were chosen, where possible, to coincide with ADF&G commercial openings or test net periods. However, in several instances, data from samples collected during different ADF&G periods were combined in order to obtain an adequate sample size for analysis.

Simulated mixed-stock data sets, assembled from known proportions of baseline data, were analyzed for stock composition in order to test the accuracy and precision of stock allocations of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon to management groups. Three series of artificial mixtures were performed to determine how well the program could discriminate 1) between summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks, 2) between U.S. fall-run and Canada fall-run

chum salmon stocks, and 3) between U.S. and Canada chinook salmon stocks. A series of six artificial mixed-stock data sets were constructed for each pair of comparisons so that the proportion of each group being tested increased in frequency in the mixture incrementally by 20% from 0 to 100%. Equal proportions of all stocks belonging to each group, drawn from the baseline data set, were used to make up the mixtures.

A second set of simulations was done using all stocks from the baseline data set contributing to the appropriate group in proportions reflecting their relative abundance from ADF&G escapement counts for the years 1987-1990 (JTC 1990). These simulations were done using the program GIRLSYM (Pella, Masuda, and Nelson, NMFS, in preparation), which uses the maximum likelihood algorithms described above as well as "drawing" the data from the baselines to form the artificial mixed-stock data sets. Individual stock contribution estimates were summed across stock groups. The precision of the estimates is reported as one standard deviation of the mean stock proportions, derived from 100 iterations of bootstrap resampling. The data are presented as accuracy graphs, which illustrate the expected and observed allocations to baseline stocks.

A second simulation program (SIMOBS: Michele Masuda, NMFS, personal communication) was used to test for the ability of the maximum likelihood procedure to detect the addition of data from a stock or stock group, specified by the investigator, to actual mixed-fishery data. Data from the stock being investigated was generated from baseline data, and added incrementally to constitute from 0 to 45% of the mixed-stock data. Two mixed-stock collections were tested in this manner. First, the chum salmon collected during the time

period from June 22 to June 29, 1990, estimated using mixed-stock analysis to include less than 1% fall-run fish, were tested with incremental additions of data from six different fall-run stocks or combinations of stocks (Tanana, Chandalar/Sheenjek, Fishing Branch, Mainstem Canada, Kluane/Teslin, and Canada fall run). Second, the August 3 to August 8, 1990 chum salmon collection, with no summer-run stocks detected using mixed-stock analysis, was tested for detection of additions of Koyukuk River data, then Anvik River data (both summer-run stocks). As in the previous procedures, estimates of the stock proportions of these combination artificial and actual mixture files were estimated using maximum likelihood statistics, with 100 iterations of bootstrap resampling to determine the magnitude of the error associated with the estimates.

RESULTS

Chum Salmon

Relationships among stocks

Of the 70 loci screened in Yukon River chum salmon, variation was observed at 39, and 19 met the criteria for genetic stock identification (Appendix VII). When tested for conformance to random mating (Hardy-Weinberg) proportions, only 7 of 587 variable loci studied in Yukon River chum salmon were significantly different, less than the number expected by chance (29): ALAT in the 1987 Toklat collection ($\chi^2 = 5.297/1$ df); sIDHP-2 in the 1987 Toklat collection ($\chi^2 = 10.228/3$ df), the Bluff Cabin collection ($\chi^2 = 9.229/3$ df), the 1987 Fishing Branch collection ($\chi^2 = 13.956/3$ df), and the Big Creek collection ($\chi^2 = 9.922/3$ df) collections; and LDH-AI in the Bluff Cabin ($\chi^2 = 7.085/1$ df), and 1988 Sheenjek ($\chi^2 = 4.625/1$ df) collections.

Statistical comparisons (multiple simultaneous G-tests) among fall-run chum salmon collections, using the loci and stocks in common between this study and that of Canada (Beacham et al. 1988), indicated no significant differences in allele frequencies among the collections from Minto (three years), Kluane (three years), Fishing Branch (four years), Teslin (two years), Toklat (four years), Delta (four years), Sheenjek (five years), and Chandalar (four years) collections. Only at a single locus (mMEP-2, Sheenjek River stock: G = 12.335/4 df;

P < 0.05) was a significant difference observed among data from stocks sampled in different years.

Data from 34 chum salmon collections, from both multiple sites of the same drainage and the same site in different years (Table 1), were pooled to form a 26-stock baseline data set. No significant differences (p > 0.01) were detected among chum salmon collections from different years from Salcha, Toklat, Delta, Chandalar, Sheenjek, and Fishing Branch Rivers. The two collections from the same site on the Anvik River (1987 and 1988) were significantly different genetically (G = 55.820/15 df; P < 0.001), and were not pooled prior to the analysis.

Two major groups were apparent in the dendrogram of genetic distances among the 26 Yukon River chum stocks analyzed: a summer-run group and a fall-run group (Figure 2). The Teslin and Kluane River stocks (fall-run fish) did not group closely with either temporal group or with each other. Within the summer-run group, two major subdivisions were apparent, those of the lower river (below river kilometer [rkm] 800) and those of the mid river (rkm 800 to 1150). The collections from the Gisasa River, which is a tributary of the Koyukuk River, might have been expected to group with other mid-river stocks of that drainage; however, that collection was genetically more similar to the geographically more proximate lower river stocks. Within the fall-run group, the Toklat, Delta, and Bluff Cabin stocks form a separate group. The other major group evident from the dendrogram includes two U.S. stocks (of the Chandalar and Sheenjek Rivers) joined with the remaining four Canada stocks, though a significant difference (P < 0.05) was observed between U.S. stocks

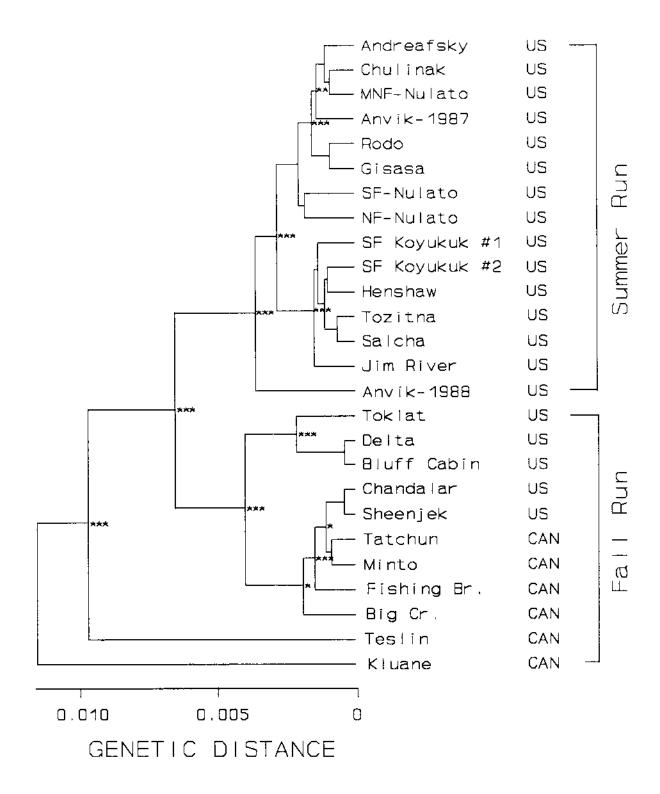


Figure 2. Dendrogram based on Nei's (1972) genetic distance showing the genetic relationship between stocks of Yukon River chum salmon. (US = United States, CAN = Canada). Asterisks designate significant branch points (* P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, and *** P < 0.001).

and the Tatchun/Minto group. The Fishing Branch collection was significantly different (P < 0.001) from both the Chandalar/Sheenjek stocks and the Tatchun/Minto stocks, with the Big Creek collection significantly different (P < 0.05) than the others in the upper fall-run group.

Sequentially removing data for each stock prior to reanalyzing the relationships among chum salmon stocks resulted in one change in the order of grouping among summer-run stocks and one change among the fall stocks. With all 26 stocks in the analysis, the Anvik-88 stock was a separate branch grouped with the lower- and middle-river groups. Removing any one of Chulinak, Anvik-87, North Fork Nulato, Henshaw, Gisasa, Tozitna, or Salcha data sets from the analysis caused Anvik-88 to group with the lower river stocks, though still on a separate branch. For the fall-run stocks, when all 26 stocks were included, Kluane and Teslin grouped with neither the fall- nor summer-run stocks; these stocks were genetically divergent from all other stocks and from each other. When the Toklat River data set was removed from the analysis, the Kluane stock then grouped with the fall-run stocks, as a unique branch, while the Teslin stock remained separate from all other stocks.

Simulations

Simulations demonstrated that the maximum likelihood procedures accurately discriminated between summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks, but that the estimated proportion of U.S. and Canada fall chum salmon stocks were less precisely allocated. In the series of simulations testing the identification of summer- versus fall-run stocks, the estimated contribution of each run to the artificial mixture was included within one standard deviation

of the actual value at all proportions tested except at the extremes, 0.0 and 100.0% (Figure 3). For the simulations testing the ability of the program to discriminate between U.S. and Canada fall chum stocks, the true proportion of each group in the artificial mixture was also within one standard deviation of the estimated value at all proportions tested except the extremes; however, the associated error terms were greater at each increment tested in the U.S. versus Canada simulations than the summer- versus fall-run simulations. The misallocation between summer-run and fall-run stocks was predominantly an overestimate, by 4.5 to 7.3%, of the proportion of summer-run stocks in the mixtures (Figure 4). A higher percentage of misallocation to summer-run stocks occurred when U.S. fall stocks were present at higher proportions because U.S. fall-run chum salmon stocks were more genetically similar to (U.S.) summer stocks than Canada fall-run stocks were to summer-run stocks.

Adjusting the relative stock contributions composing the artificial mixture for the simulations to reflect escapement size did not change the results substantially. Both sets of estimates were within one standard deviation of each other throughout the range of increments tested (R. L. Wilmot, unpublished data).

In the simulations (SIMOBS) where data from each of six fall-run test stocks were added incrementally to actual mixed-stock data (identified above as being composed of more than 99% summer stocks), the observed decrease in the proportion of summer-run fish identified was within 2 - 5% of the expected values as the contributions of Tanana River, Canada main-stem Yukon River, Kluane/Teslin Rivers, and a Canada fall-run stock mixture to artificial mixed-stock data sets were increased; in these four tests, little misallocation by the computer

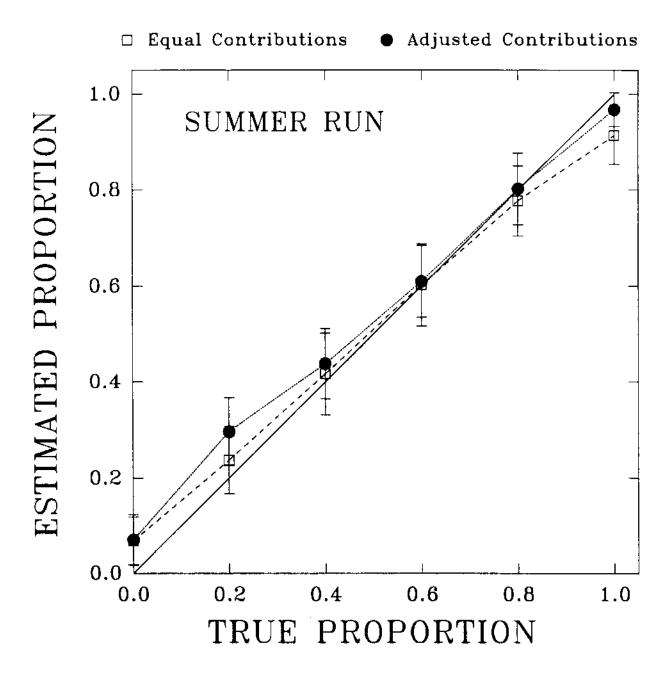


Figure 3. Estimated versus true proportion of fall-run versus summer-run chum salmon in the Yukon River. Estimates are the mean of 100 bootstrap resamplings, and error bars are one standard deviation around the mean. The clear squares represent the results when stocks are added in equal proportion and solid circles represent results when the stocks are added in proportion to their 1987-1990 escapement averages.

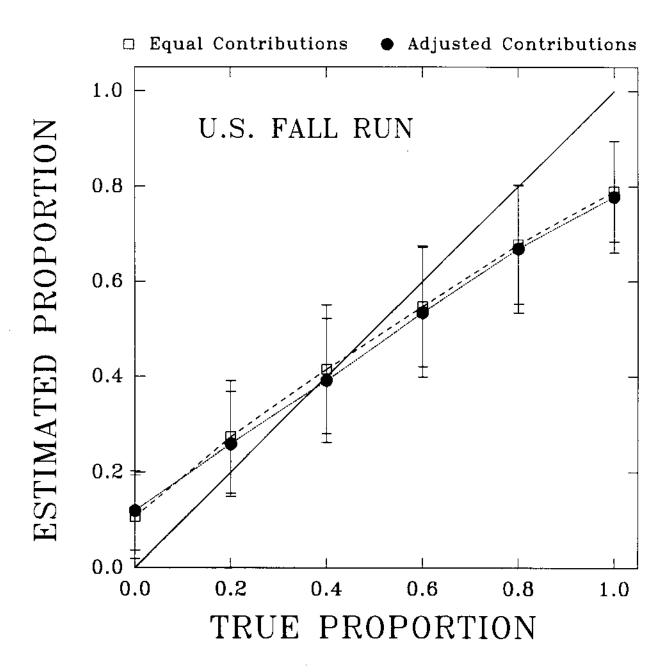


Figure 4. Estimated versus true proportion of United States and Canadian fall runs of chum salmon in the Yukon River. Estimates are the mean of 100 bootstrap resamplings, and error bars are one standard deviation around the mean. The clear squares represent the results when stocks are added in equal proportion and solid circles represent results when the stocks are added in proportion to their 1987-1990 escapement averages.

program of fall-run fish to summer-run stocks was observed (Figure 5). In the same series of simulations applied first to the Chandalar/Sheenjek stocks, then the Fishing Branch River stocks, the actual proportion of these fall-run stocks in the artificial mixtures was underestimated by as much as 25% over the range of increments tested; however, the misallocation from these fall run stocks was to other fall-run stocks, predominately to the Canadian mainstem stocks.

In the simulations where data from the Anvik and Koyukuk River (summer-run) stocks were added incrementally to actual mixed-stock data (identified above as being composed of more than 99% fall-run stocks), the proportion of fall-run fish detected in the mixtures decreased only slightly as the proportion of Anvik and Koyukuk River data was increased (Figure 6). The contributions to the artificial mixture of both of these summer-run stocks were consistently underestimated in the series of incremental simulations, but only up to 25% of the misallocated fish were assigned to fall-run stocks rather than to other summer-run stocks.

Stock composition estimates of commercial and test catch

Estimates of the stock composition of collections from District 1 commercial and test net fisheries indicated that, in all four years, the Yukon River lower river summer-run chum salmon stocks (of U.S. origin) contributed 75 - 100% of the catch until mid-July (Figures 7, 8; Appendices IX through XVI), and up to 42% of the catch for the rest of the fishing season. Less than 17% of the chum salmon sampled in June were allocated to fall-spawning stocks of the U.S. or Canada.

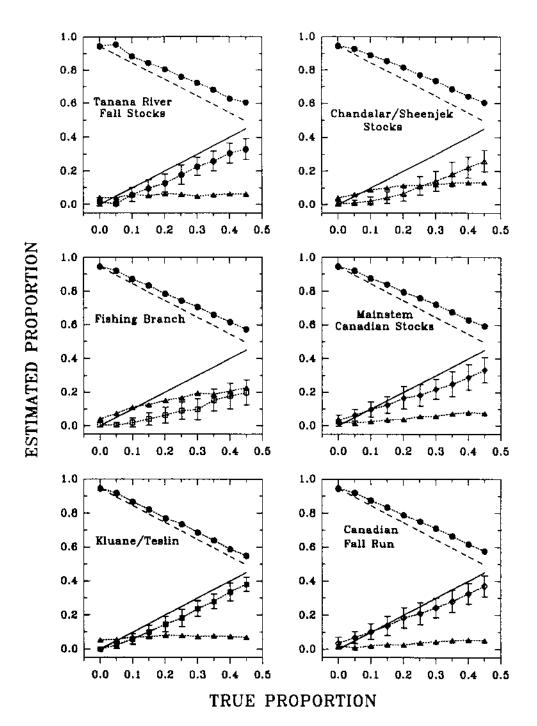


Figure 5. Results of the SIMOBS tests to determine the accuracy of estimates of fall run chum stocks in a mixture. Proportions of a known stock or stocks are added at 5% increments from 0 to 45%. The solid line represents 100% accuracy, and the error bars are derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings (v = Tanana, Δ = Chandalar/Sheenjek, □ = Fishing Branch, ◆ = Canadian Mainstern,

 \blacksquare = Kluane/Teslin, \lozenge = total Canadian fall run, o = Summer-run stocks, and \blacktriangle = remainder of fall run).

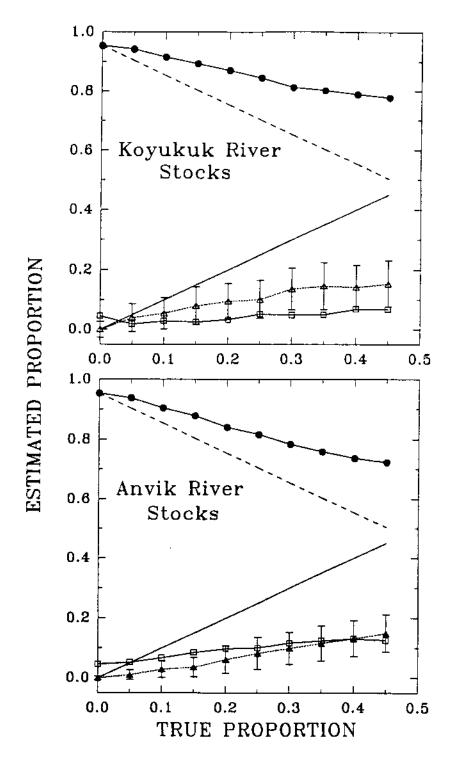


Figure 6. Results of the SIMOBS tests to determine the accuracy of estimates of two summer-run stocks in a mixture sample. Proportions of a known stock were added in 5% increments from 0 to 45%. The solid line represents 100% accuracy, and error bars are derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings (• = fall run stocks, □ = remainder of summer run, Δ = Koyukuk stocks, and Δ = Anvik stocks).

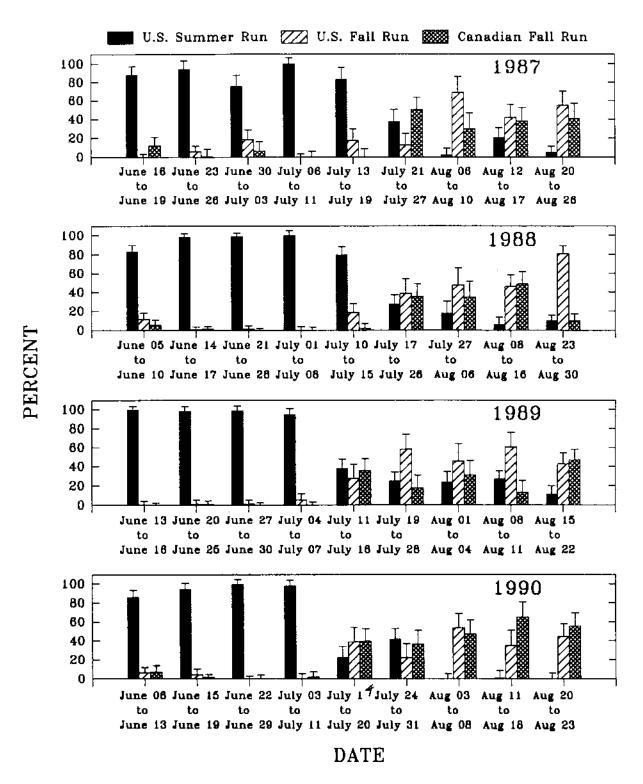


Figure 7. Percent of United States summer- and fall-run fish and Canadian fall-run fish caught in the Lower Yukon River chum salmon fishery (1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990). Error bars represent one standard deviation derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings of the baseline and mixture samples.

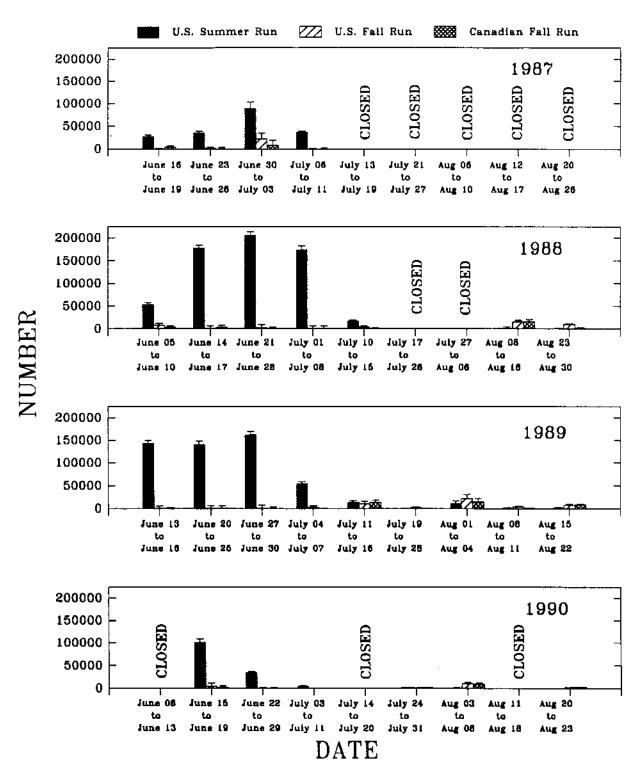


Figure 8. Number of United States summer- and fall-run fish and Canadian fall-run fish caught in the Lower Yukon River chum salmon fishery (1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990). Error bars represent one standard deviation derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings of the baseline and mixture samples.

While up to 11.9% Canada fall-run chum salmon stocks were identified in collections from District 1 as early as GSI Period 1 in 1987, no statistically significant contributions from Canada stocks were identified before an interval which ranged from July 11 - 14 over the course of the study. The proportions of Fishing Branch and main-stem Canada Yukon River chum salmon in the catch were highest during mid-July to mid-August. The timing of the maximum proportion of the catch sampled in District 1 that was attributed to Kluane and Teslin River stocks varied from year to year, occurring from mid-July in 1988 and 1990, to early August in 1989, and late August in 1987; the time period in 1990 that had the highest estimated proportion of Kluane/Teslin stocks, 20.4%, was not open to commercial fishing.

Excluding two early-season, statistically non-significant allocations, the Tanana fall-run stocks were responsible for 13.8 to 70% of the total catch from mid-July to the end of the fishing season. Whereas 17.7% of the catch in GSI Period 1 in mid-June, 1987 was identified as the Chandalar/Sheenjek stock, most statistically significant contributions by this stock group were made between mid-July and mid-August each year.

From 1987 to 1990, the composition of the total District 1 chum salmon catch ranged from 82.0 to 91.0% ($\bar{x} = 85.7 \pm 5.8\%$) summer-run fish, from 5.7 to 10.6% ($\bar{x} = 8.6 \pm 5.8\%$) U.S. fall-run fish, and from 3.3 to 8.2% ($\bar{x} = 5.7 \pm 4.7\%$) Canada fall-run fish (Table 3). Of the proportion of chum salmon identified as fall-run stocks, 60.6% were of U.S. origin (range: 54.3 to 68.5%), and an average of 39.4% were of Canada fall-run origin. When these percentages were applied to the total number of chum salmon caught in District 1 during the four-year period of the study, the estimated number of summer-run fish ranged from 144,606

Summary of the estimated contributions by origin to the fishery in District 1 for chum salmon - 1987 to 1990. Errors are one standard deviation. Percentages in parentheses are based on the fall-run totals only. Table 3.

		1987		8861		6861		1990		Average
Run	88	Number	8	Number	æ	Number	%	Number	%	Number
:					U.S.					
Summer	84.5±10.0	Summer 84.5±10.0 188,335±22,382 91.0±4.7		630,581±32,207	85.2±5.6	85.2±5.6 532,705±35,299 82.0±6.0 144,606±10,516 85.7±5.8 374,055±25,102	82.0±6.0	144,606±10,516	85.7±5.8	374,055±25,102
Fall	10.6±7.5 (68.5±48.2)	10.6±7.5 23,689±16,670 38.5±48.2)	5.7±4.4 (62.5±48.7)	39,155±30,497	8.4±6.4 (56.9±43.0)	52,760±39,867	9.8±6.8 (54.3±37.8)	9.8±6.8 17,195±11,953 8.6±5.8 33,200±24,748 (54.3±37.8) (59.9±44.7)	8.6±5.8 (59.9 <u>±</u> 44.7)	33,200+24,748
					Canadian	E				
Fall	4.8±9.0 (31.5±57.8)	10,874±19,986	3.3±3.4 (37.5±37.4)	23,466±23,440	6.4±4.6 (43.1±31.0)	6.4±4.6 40,043±28,739 (3.1±31.0)	8.2±4.9 (45.7±27.2)	14,447±8,621	5.7±4.7 (40.1±36.5)	5.7±4.7 22,208±20,198 0.1±36.5)

to 630,581 ($\bar{x} = 374,055$); the number of fall-run chum salmon of U.S. origin ranged from 17,195 to 52,760 ($\bar{x} = 33,200$), and the number of Canadian-origin (fall-run) chum salmon ranged from 14,447 to 40,043 ($\bar{x} = 22,208$) (Table 3). Error terms are the 4-year average of the one standard deviation errors on the yearly estimates. The standard deviations associated with the stock composition estimates in the early portion of the season, when the majority of fish are of the summer run and only a few fall-run stocks were present, ranged from 2.0 to 5.0%. Later in the season, when the genetically close fall-run stocks from near the border made greater contributions to the catch, the error terms associated with the estimated stock contribution estimates ranged between 10.0 and 15.0%. The estimated percentage of U.S. chum salmon stocks in the total catch from 1987 to 1990 ranged from 91.8 to 96.6% of the annual harvest.

Chinook Salmon

Relationships among stocks

Of 67 loci screened in Yukon River chinook salmon collections, 35 were variable and 21 met the criteria for GSI analysis; 22 loci were actually used in the analyses because variation at TPI-1 was observed in the mixed-stock collections, though not in the collections from the tributaries used as baseline data. Of twenty-one loci (excluding sMEP-2, which was treated as a non-segregating character) tested for conformance to random mating (Hardy-Weinberg) proportions in 31 collections, only genotype proportions for 4 loci were significantly different than expected: PEP-A in the Andreafsky collection ($\chi^2 = 15.268/1$ df), sMEP-I in the Jim

River ($\chi^2 = 55.643/3$ df) and Henshaw Creek ($\chi^2 = 9.915/3$ df), and MPI in the North Fork Nulato River ($\chi^2 = 10.349/1$ df). In 377 tests of loci variable in 31 stocks, 19 loci are expected to be identified as significantly different by chance.

Statistical comparisons of allele frequency data from this study and that of Beacham et al. (1989) showed significant differences in allele frequencies among Canada Yukon River chinook salmon collections from different years and between collections representing different life history stages (adults versus juveniles). The data from Tatchun (1987, 1988, and 1989 adults), Nisutlin (1987 and 1989 adults), Blind Creek (1986, 1987, and 1989 juveniles), McQuesten River (1986, 1987, 1989, and 1990 juveniles), Takhini River (1986 and 1987 juveniles, 1988 adults), and Ross River (1987 juveniles, 1988 and 1989 adults) were significantly different (P < 0.001). The North Klondike collections (1986, 1987, 1989, and 1990 juveniles) were also significantly different (P < 0.01).

Data from the 31 collections in this study (Table 2, Appendix IV), including those from sites of the same drainage sampled in different years, were pooled to represent 20 stocks for estimating the genetic distance among stocks. Only between the collections from the Takhini River system were significant differences (P < 0.01) detected among data from the same stock sampled at the same site in different years. Data from the 1988 collections from the Takhini River adult chinook salmon differed statistically from the 1990 juvenile collections (G = 17.428/6 df, P < 0.01), due predominately to a single locus, MPI-I; the data were pooled in spite of the allelic differences at the MPI locus because the sample size in both collections was very small (N=26 in both 1988 and 1990). After pooling allele frequency data from

chinook salmon stocks sampled in more than one year and pooling the Jim River data with that of the Henshaw Creek stock (because of data missing for one locus), a 20-stock baseline was used for calculating genetic distances among stocks and for mixed-stock analyses.

From the dendrogram showing the relationships among the 20 Yukon River chinook salmon stocks, two major groups were evident, corresponding to U.S. and Canada stocks (Figure 9). Among the U.S. stocks, a lower river group (below river km 800) and a mid-river group (between river km 800 and 1150) joined. As with chum salmon, the chinook salmon collection of the Koyukuk River tributary, Gisasa River, were genetically more similar to lower river stocks than to other Koyukuk River stocks. The Canada stocks were grouped as: McQuesten and North Klondike River collections (from near the U.S./Canada border); the Pelly River collections (from Ross River and Blind Creek); the Takhini River collections (from Stony Creek and main-stem Takhini River); and a group consisting of the remaining upriver stocks (except Takhini, and including the collections from Tatchun Creek, Little Salmon River, Bear Feed Creek, Big Salmon River, and Nisutlin River).

Sequentially removing data for each stock prior to reanalyzing the relationships among chinook salmon stocks resulted in four changes in the order of grouping on the dendrogram of genetic relationships: 1) removing McQuesten data from the analysis caused Klondike to group with U.S. stocks, but as a separate branch; 2) removing Ross River data from the analysis caused Blind Creek to group with U.S. lower Yukon stocks as a separate branch; 3) removing Takhini data from the analysis caused the Stony Creek stock to group with the Canada mid-river group; and 4) removing Stony Creek data from the analysis caused Takhini

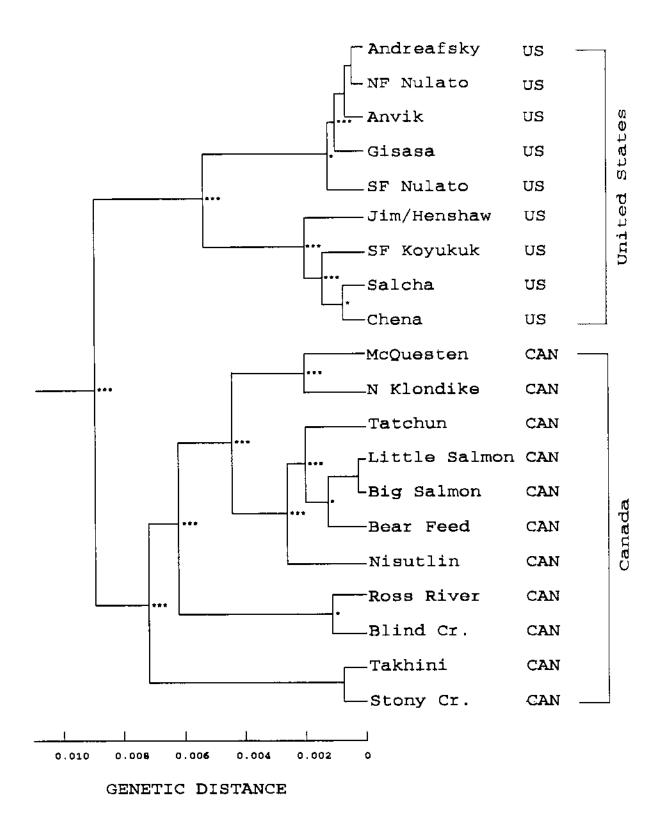


Figure 9. Dendrogram based on Nei's (1972) genetic distance showing the genetic relationship among stocks of Yukon River chinook salmon. Asterisks designate significant branch points (* P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, and *** P < 0.001).

to become a branch, separate from both the U.S. and Canada groups.

Simulations

In simulations to determine the degree of accuracy in distinguishing between U.S. and Canada chinook salmon in mixed-stock collections, the expected and estimated proportions of U.S. and Canada stocks were within one standard deviation of each other at all increments from 0 to 100% whether the simulations were done using equal proportions of each baseline to create the mixture, or using stock sizes proportional to escapement estimates (Figure 10). The proportion of either group (U.S. or Canada) was overestimated at low contributions, and underestimated at high proportions. The standard deviations of the estimates ranged from 1 to 6%.

Stock composition estimates of commercial and test catch

Estimates based on mixed-stock analyses indicated that, in all four years, the Yukon River chinook salmon stocks of Canada origin contributed more than 50% of the catch until mid-June (Figures 11, 12; Appendices XVII through XXIV). During the early part of the season, the Pelly River stock was the largest contributor to the catch, followed by the Big Salmon River, and the Tatchun Creek stock. After mid-June, the U.S. stocks were responsible for more than 50% of the catch. The Nulato River stocks contributed the most U.S. fish to the District 1 catch, followed by the stocks of the Koyukuk River system. Besides the stocks listed above, the contributions of any one stock of either Alaska or Canada averaged less than

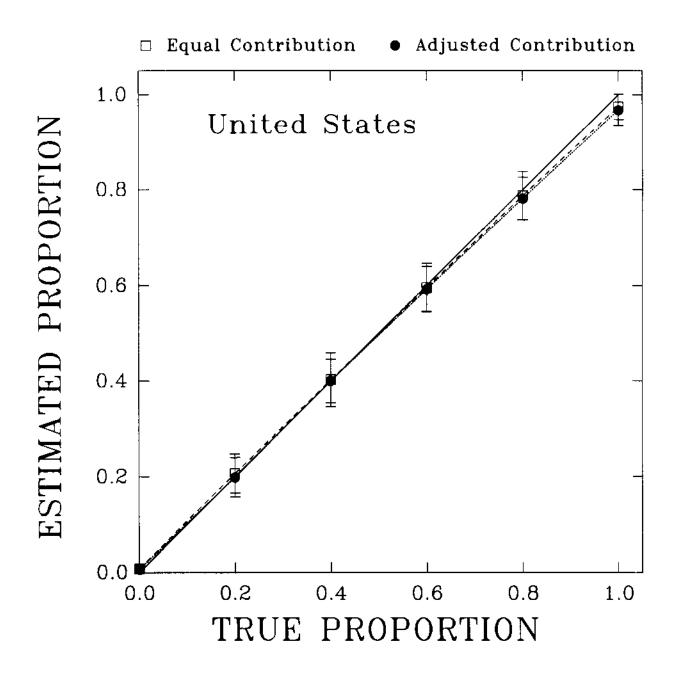


Figure 10. Estimated versus true proportions of United States and Canadian stocks of Yukon River chinook salmon. Estimates are the mean of 100 bootstrap resampling, and error bars are one standard deviation around the mean.

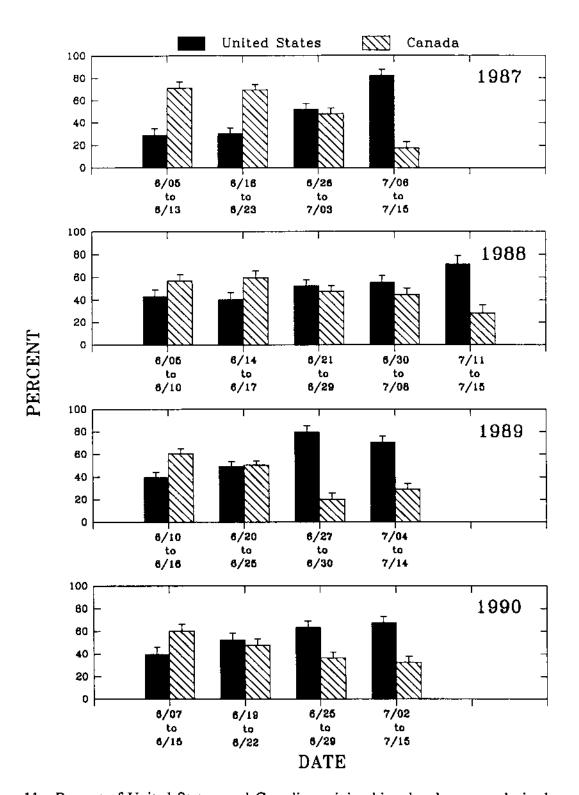


Figure 11. Percent of United States- and Canadian-origin chinook salmon caught in the Lower Yukon River fishery (1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990). Error bars represent one standard deviation derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings of the baseline and mixture samples.

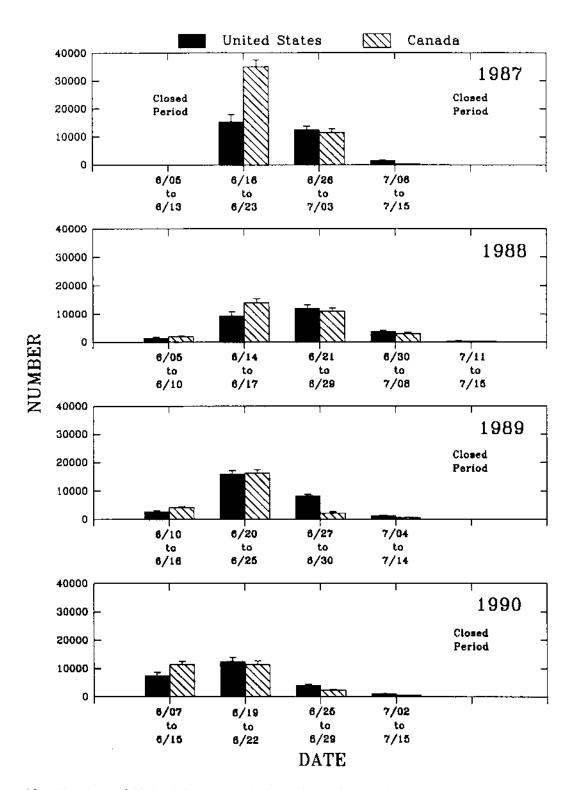


Figure 12. Number of United States- and Canadian-origin chinook salmon caught in the Lower Yukon River fishery (1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990). Error bars represent one standard deviation derived from 100 bootstrap resamplings of the baseline and mixture samples.

5.0% of the total catch in all years and during all sampling periods.

From 1987 to 1990, U.S. chinook salmon stocks comprised from 38.7 to 55.1% (\bar{x} = 46.8 ± 5.1%) and from 44.9 to 61.3% (\bar{x} = 53.2 ± 5.1%) Canadian origin stocks of the fish harvested in District 1 (Table 4). In numbers, the U.S. chinook salmon harvested ranged from 25,374 to 29,648 (\bar{x} = 27,623 ± 3,012) and Canada chinook salmon from 23,046 to 46,993 (\bar{x} = 31,419 ± 3,012).

Summary of the estimated contributions by origin to the fishery in District 1 for chinook salmon - 1987 to 1990. Errors are one standard Table 4.

	deviation.									
		1987		1988		1989		0661		Average
Run	B%	Number	8	Number	8	Number	88	Number	88	Number
U.S.	38.7±5.0	38.7±5.0 29,648±3,805 47.6±5.5 27,148±3,115 55.1±4.3 28,322±2,194 49.7±5.7 25,374±2,932 46,8±5.1 27,623±3,012	47.6±5.5	27,148±3,115	55.1±4.3	28,322±2,194	49.7±5.7	25,374±2,932	46,8±5.1	27,623±3,012
Canadian	61.3±5.0	Canadian 61.3±5.0 46,993±3,805 52.4±5.5 29,941±3,115 44.9±4.3 23,046±2,194 50.3±5.7 25,694±2,932 53.2±5.1 31,419±3,012	52.4±5.5	29,941±3,115	44.9±4.3	23,046±2,194	50.3±5.7	25,694±2,932	53.2+5.1	31,419±3,012

DISCUSSION

Management of mixed-stock fisheries, especially of a multi-national origin, requires a method of accurately identifying the components of the catch. For stock composition estimates to be accurate and precise enough to meet management needs, the level of quantifiable genetic differences among stocks or stock groups must be sufficiently high. Four years of genetic data from Yukon chum and chinook salmon baseline and mixed-stock samples allowed us to determine the genetic relationships among stocks, the estimated composition of the District 1 harvest by country-of-origin, the run-timing of stocks or stock groups through District 1, the levels of precision and accuracy of the estimates, and the strengths and limitations of the data sets using computer simulations. We also compared our results to previous studies and made conclusions about the overall utility of the genetic stock identification method in the management of Yukon River salmon stocks.

Chum Salmon

To build on the previous chum salmon genetic study by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the scope of Yukon River chum salmon was expanded to include larger sample sizes for the genetic baseline data set and for mixed-stock collections from the fishery; add more genetic characters to the analyses; sample summer-run as well as fall-run chum salmon stocks and fisheries; and add more consecutive years of data.

Relationships among stocks

No evidence was found that any of the 34 chum salmon collections from Yukon River tributaries was composed of a non-random group of individuals. Individual loci not in random mating (Hardy-Weinberg) proportions were observed in a few stocks, but no significant differences from those expected were observed when all loci for each stock were considered. Collections not in random mating (Hardy-Weinberg) proportions can indicate 1) non-random sampling; 2) inclusion of more than one population in a collection; 3) disproportionate survival of certain genotypes (selection); or 4) chance inclusion of genotypes disproportionate to their presence in the population studied. Though the statistics used to test for these problems are not highly sensitive to small differences among stocks in relatively small sample sizes (Waples and Smouse 1990), lack of deviations from random mating proportions provides some confidence in use of these collections for baseline data for mixed-stock analyses.

The observed stability of allele frequencies from year to year in Yukon River chum salmon collections demonstrated that baseline data can be used for mixed-stock analysis for more than one year without resampling. Of the Yukon River chum salmon populations sampled (this study; Beacham et al. 1988), statistically significant divergence in gene frequencies between collections from the same site made in different years was rare. Only two summerrun collections, taken from the Anvik River in July of 1987 and 1988, were significantly different. The Anvik River is a large, productive river system that likely supports numerous spawning stocks in headwater tributaries, plus an unknown quantity of mainstem spawners.

For logistical reasons, the collections were made at a mainstem sonar site, which is undoubtedly a migratory corridor for upstream spawners of several populations. Since most studies of salmonid population genetics support temporal stability in allele frequencies between multiple collections from the same location (e.g., Grant et al. 1980, Beacham et al. 1987), different combinations of upriver, genetically distinct stocks most likely were included in the Anvik River mainstem collections made in 1987 and 1988.

Analyses of the genetic relationships among chum salmon stocks demonstrated that Yukon River summer-run stocks and the fall-run stocks have diverged genetically (Figure 4). These two runs correspond roughly to geographic lower-river (summer-run) and upper-river (fall-run) stocks, and middle-river stocks with both summer- and fall-run fish. However, not all the fall-run chum salmon stocks of the U.S. and Canada were sufficiently genetically distinct from each other for accurate stock identification. The Tanana River stocks (excluding summer-run Salcha) were genetically distinct from the upriver fall-run stocks. The Kluane and Teslin River stocks were distinct from all other stocks and from each other. However, problems in stock discrimination among the other fall-run group, which includes the Chandalar and Sheenjek stocks of the U.S., and the Fishing Branch and upper Yukon mainstem collections of Canada, can be anticipated due to their close genetic relationship.

Simulations

Simulations of stock composition analyses demonstrated the strengths and limitations of the chum salmon genetic baseline data set and the stock identification method for certain cases.

Using these baseline data, the maximum likelihood program was able to discriminate accurately between Yukon River summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks with little bias. However, the estimates of the relative contributions of U.S and Canada fall-run chum stocks were not as accurate, and were biased at extreme values, e.g., when the actual contribution were near 0 or 100%. This type of bias is typical (Jerome Pella, NMFS, unpublished manuscript), and the known direction of the bias can aid in interpretation of actual mixed-stock contribution estimates. At high or low proportions the estimates of the proportion of U.S. or Canada fall-run stocks may be under or overestimated if the contributing stocks are not genetically distinct.

The bias at extreme values observed in the simulations means that the small estimated proportions of fall-run fish observed during the early summer fishing periods may be either 1) statistical artifacts, or 2) real, as some the stocks identified (e.g., Kluane and Teslin River) were genetically distinct from the other stocks sampled. In the mixed-stock collections from late July through August, the observed stock group contributions for U.S. and Canada fall-run stocks were usually not near 0 or 100%, so this type of bias was not an issue during this period.

The levels of accuracy and precision observed in the simulations of stock identification of fall-run chum salmon stocks suggest that individual stock contribution estimates were not accurate or precise with the exceptions of genetically distinct stocks like those of the Kluane or Teslin Rivers. The estimates from the GIRLSEM and the bootstrap resampling methods were not close until individual stock allocations were summed into the six major stock

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groupings (Appendices IX to XVI). The standard deviations observed using either of these two methods of analysis were equal or nearly equal to the associated estimates unless the estimates were summed by stock groups. This approach has been recommended by several authors (Milner et al. 1981, Millar 1987, Pella and Milner 1987, Wood et al. 1987).

The estimated proportions of four of the fall-run stock groups (Tanana River stocks, excluding the summer-run Salcha River stock; Kluane and Teslin River stocks; Canada mainstem stocks; and a composite of all Canadian fall-run stocks) were underestimated by less than 10% in the simulations that added fall-stock data to a predominately summer-run mixed-stock data set (Figure 5), indicating that these stocks were genetically distinct from each other. The Chandalar/Sheenjek (U.S.) and Fishing Branch (Canada) stocks were not as distinct genetically, and both of these stock groups misallocated to Canada mainstem stocks.

This misallocation may be related to how the mainstern baseline samples were collected. The Minto and Tatchun collections were taken from Canada mainstern and slough habitats, and Big Creek is a short mainstern tributary. Because these sites were sampled so close to the main river, conglomerations of upstream migrants may have inadvertently been included in the collections. Use of composites of multiple stocks can result in an indistinct average mixed-stock baseline data set rather than a discrete stock (Shaklee 1991), possibly explaining some of the observed misallocation to mainstern stocks from other fall-run stocks, including Fishing Branch and Chandalar/Sheenjek.

In a series of simulations with data from summer-run stocks added in known proportions to a

predominantly fall-run mixed-stock collection, the contributions of the two summer-run stocks (Anvik and Koyukuk) most often observed during the mid-July through late August time period were consistently underestimated, with misallocation to fall-run stocks (except Kluane and Teslin stocks). These results suggest that some of the contribution of fall-run stocks to the late July and August catch may be overestimated at the expense of summer-run stocks. The simulations to test the overall ability of the program to discriminate between summer-run and fall-run stocks that showed an overestimation of summer stocks at proportions 0 to 50% may be true in general, but may be contradicted when certain individual stocks are in the catch. Future studies may show that misallocation between certain summer-run and fall-run stocks reflect actual genetic similarities between fall-run stocks and certain late summer-run stocks, e.g., the upper Koyukuk River system. Overall, the simulations indicate that 1) summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks can be accurately identified, 2) the proportion of U.S. fall-run stocks was underestimated due to misallocation of Chandalar/Sheenjek stocks to mainstem Canadian stocks, and 3) the proportion of summer-run stocks in the District 1 catch during mid-July through August was probably underestimated due to misallocation of certain summer-run stocks to fall-run stocks.

Stock composition estimates of commercial and test catch

Four years of stock composition estimates generally corresponded with what was known about run-timing of the Yukon River chum salmon stocks in the lower river. Both historical data and genetic analyses of collections of chum salmon from District 1 have demonstrated the predominance of the numerically greater lower river stocks in the early season, followed

by predominantly upriver stocks. The date when fall-run fish become proportionally dominant varied from July 7 to July 21 over the four years. Part of the observed variability in timing of the summer- and fall-run components was likely due to the way commercial and test fishing periods were set (when the samples were taken), and how data for genetic stock identification periods were pooled to accumulate an adequate sample size. The remainder reflects the natural variability in timing of seasonal and stock components of the Yukon River chum salmon run. Our data indicated that a small proportion of the catch (less than 12%) in the lower river during June were fall-run stocks, and that the summer-run component remains significant through all of August. In three of the four years (1987 to 1989), a significant portion of the run entering the lower river throughout August was identified as summer-run fish, mainly from the Koyukuk River. A late season chum salmon run has been documented in the upper Koyukuk (Ken Troyer, USFWS, personal communication), supporting the stock composition estimates observed. A tagging study conducted from 1976 to 1978 showed that upper Yukon River fall chum salmon entered the river before the fall-run Tanana stocks (Buklis 1981). Our data show the Tanana River fall stocks entering the river in late July, the Chandalar/Sheenjek and Fishing Branch/Canadian mainstem stocks in mid July, and the Kluane/Teslin stocks arriving from mid to late July.

Based on estimates from this study of four years of mixed-stock analysis of the District 1 Yukon River fishery sampled during June to August each year, the total catch averaged 374,055 (85.7%) U.S.-origin summer-run chum salmon; 33,200 (8.6%) U.S.-origin fall-run chum salmon, and 22,208 (5.7%) Canadian-origin fall-run chum salmon. Of the total catch allocated to fall-run chum salmon, 59.9% were U.S.-origin fish and 40.1% were Canada-

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origin fish.

In the previous genetic stock identification study, limited to the fall fishing season from mid-July to late August each year, the estimates of the proportions of the 1985 and 1986 District 1 commercial harvest of Canada origin ranged from 18 - 90% of the chum salmon sampled weekly or bi-weekly (JTC 1988). The average proportion of Canada fall-run stocks in the nine collections made during those two seasons were 37.5% in 1985, and 60.6% in 1986.

In our study, the average estimates of the contribution of Canada chum salmon stocks to the District 1 harvest during the fall season for four years were weighted by catch, and included only the periods that were open to fishing. Thus, the four-year average of Canada-origin chum salmon in the fall season catch was 38.7%. This value was not directly comparable to the DFO study results for 1985 and 1986, which were not weighted by catch figures.

Also, the presence of summer-run fish in the fall season was not accounted for in the DFO study, which used only fall-run stocks in their genetic baseline data set. Our stock composition simulations showed that the actual number of U.S. chum salmon in the lower river harvest during the fall season was probably underestimated because some summer-run stocks were misallocated to fall-run stocks. In addition, some of the periods with high proportions of summer-run stocks during the four years of this study were closed to fishing, and were not represented in the four-year fall season stock composition estimate. Therefore, proportions of the catch allocated to Canada stocks using numbers of fish for 1987 - 1990 did not reflect the true proportion of the total fall season run that was of summer-run origin, but

instead represented the proportions of the commercial catch (during open periods) of Canada origin during those years. Computer simulations also showed that (U.S.) Chandalar/Sheenjek stocks misallocated to Canada mainstem stocks, causing another source of underestimation of the U.S. component of the fall-run fishery.

Differences in the results between this study and those of DFO were probably also related to the number of genetic characters used in the analyses and the sample size of the mixed-stock collections. Seven protein loci were used in the DFO analyses compared to 19 in this study. Simulations comparing the same 7-locus data set used by DFO to a 22-locus chum salmon data set for stock identification in Washington and British Columbia showed lower discriminatory power with fewer genetic characters in the analysis (Shaklee 1991). Also, the sample sizes used for the 1985 and 1986 chum salmon mixed-stock fisheries collections were less than 114 fish for each period. Possibly due to the small sample sizes, a 95% confidence interval around the DFO estimates of the proportion of Canada chum salmon in the catch included zero in four of the nine sampling periods studied over two years.

The limitations of our study of the Yukon River chum salmon stock composition estimates for 1987 - 1990 were: under-representation of subpopulations (e.g., Anvik River stocks, and laterun lower and middle Yukon River stocks) in the genetic baseline data set; only 12 loci in 1987 analyses; combining data from commercial and test catch in GSI periods; combining data from different fishing periods; combining data from samples caught with different types of fishing gear; and possible non-random sampling of the District 1 catch.

In general, the concurrence between what is known about Yukon River chum salmon run timing and the genetic stock identification results indicated that the estimates of stock composition in the lower river are credible. Simulations demonstrated accurate and precise discrimination between summer-run and fall-run chum salmon stocks, but less power in separating U.S. and Canada fall-run stocks. Chandalar/Sheenjek and some summer-run stocks misallocate to other fall-run stocks, suggesting that both these U.S. stock groups may be underestimated during in the fall fishing season. Simulations demonstrated that discrimination among stock groups were accurate, but allocations to individual stocks were imprecise with this data set. More genetic characters to describe each stock and larger sample sizes in mixed-stock collections would improve the estimates. An assumption of the GSI model is that all stocks contributing to the fishery are represented in the baseline data set. Therefore, unsampled stocks, such as the Anvik River tributary stocks and late-run stocks in lower and middle Yukon River area, should be sampled for analysis.

Chinook Salmon

Relationships among stocks

The number of loci used in the chinook salmon analyses that did not conform to random mating (Hardy-Weinberg) proportions was less than the number expected by chance alone. Stability in allele frequencies between collections made in different years was observed in this study, except the two Takhini River collections (1988 and 1990). However, the size of the collections made in both years was small and the differences between data sets were due to a

single locus. We therefore pooled the data for these two collections.

Statistical comparisons between data from this study and those of Beacham et al. (1989) of stocks common to both studies demonstrated genetic differences among several collections. Most of the collections where differences were detected were comprised of juveniles. Juveniles are difficult to sample due to the ease of including family groups rather than a random sample of a population, and because chinook juveniles in particular are known to migrate extensively among freshwater tributaries and to mainstem locations (e.g., Murray and Rosenau 1989). Allelic frequencies derived from juveniles may not be representative of the returning adult population (Allendorf and Phelps 1981), but multiple juvenile collections are probably a better representation of the entire run than a single collection would be (Robin Waples, NMFS, personal communication). The Takhini River drainage, like several of the other upper Yukon River drainages, is a large system with several lakes which could support several populations in the type of lake-outlet habitat often inhabited by chinook salmon. The differences among Takhini River chinook collections observed may relate to having sampled from different populations from mainstem and tributary sites. However, the observed level of differentiation among collections from within each major river system was less than the magnitude of the differences among stocks of different major river systems.

Data from all the collections that came from different sites of the same major Yukon River tributary typically could be pooled, as collections from the same tributary were not statistically different. One exception was the collection from the large and complex Koyukuk River drainage. The Gisasa River collection was genetically similar to the lower Yukon River

stocks, whereas the collections from the Jim River, Henshaw Creek, and South Fork Koyukuk River were more closely allied genetically to mid-river stocks. Chinook salmon samples from Jim and South Fork Koyukuk Rivers were tried as a standard in stock composition studies using scale pattern characteristics because in analysis of variance tests using run of origin data for age-1.4 fish, scale variable in samples from the Jim and South Fork Rivers taken in 1986 suggested distinction from other Alaskan escapement samples (Merritt et al. 1988). Though misclassification to lower and upper river groups and the lack of precision in the estimates made Jim and Koyukuk stocks too indistinct to be useful for scale pattern analysis, the differences correspond roughly to the pattern also observed in the genetic relationships measured. The confluence of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers is geographically between the lower and middle river regions, but spawning chinook salmon populations in the upper Koyukuk are nearly as far from the Yukon River mouth as is the U.S./Canada border. The genetic divergence between the upper Koyukuk River stocks and the lower river stocks may be related to the geographic distance, e.g., due to reproductive isolation, founding events, or different selection pressure.

Genetic distance relationships observed among the Yukon River chinook salmon stock groups studied (Figure 5) corresponded generally to the geographic groups (lower, middle, and upper river) used for stock composition studies using analysis of scale patterns. Again, the exception was that, using genetic methods, the upper Koyukuk stocks grouped with the middle river stocks rather than the lower river stocks. As the lower and middle river runs correspond to the stocks of the United States, and the upper river run includes only Canada stocks, allocations of the lower river harvest of chinook salmon to the U.S. and Canada

should be both accurate and precise.

Simulations

The simulations to test the ability of the maximum likelihood method to separate U.S. and Canada stocks indicated that the estimates of the contribution of Yukon River chinook salmon stocks to mixed-fishery collections were both accurately and precise by country-of-origin. Some individual stocks were genetically too similar to place a high degree of confidence on contribution estimates to the fishery. Six major stock groups, apparent from the dendrogram (Figure 9), were genetically distinct enough to provide acceptable precision in stock allocations.

Stock composition estimates of commercial and test catch

From 1987 to 1990, U.S. chinook salmon stocks comprised from 38.7 to 55.1% ($\bar{x} = 46.8 \pm 5.1\%$) of the fish harvested in District 1. In numbers this corresponds to a four-year average of 27,623 \pm 3,012 U.S.-origin chinook salmon, and 31,419 \pm 3,012 Canada-origin chinook salmon. As with chum salmon, not all chinook salmon stocks were identified as contributing to the fishery every year. However, every stock was identified as a significant contributor to the fishery in at least one of the four years studied.

Analyses of scale patterns to make stock composition estimates has been more successful with chinook salmon than with chum salmon of the Yukon River drainage. Stock composition

estimates for the District 1 chinook salmon catch have been made since 1980 by region of origin (McBride and Marshall 1983, Wilcock and McBride 1983, Wilcock 1984, 1985, 1986, Merritt et al. 1988, Merritt 1988, Wilcock 1990). Scale pattern classification accuracies for lower, middle, and upper Yukon River chinook salmon have been high (e.g., 0.965, 0.758, and 0.779 for the age-1.4 1986; Merritt et al. 1988). The upper Yukon River stock group identified using this method corresponds to Canada stocks.

Estimates of the stock composition of chinook salmon samples from the District 1 catch from 1987 to 1990 made using analysis of scale patterns were within a 95% confidence interval of the estimates made using genetic methods. Using scale pattern analysis, the estimated proportion of the catch of Canada origin were: 51.0% in 1987 (age-1.4 only: Merritt 1988); 53.8% in 1988 (Wilcock 1990); 47.0% in 1989 (Schneiderhan and Wilcock 1992); and 51.0% in 1990 (Schneiderhan, personal communication). The corresponding estimates, using genetic stock identification methods (this study), of the proportion of Canada-origin stocks in the catch were: 61.3% for 1987, 52.4% for 1988, 48.9% for 1989, and 50.3% for 1990.

The applicability of genetic methods to Yukon River chinook salmon stock identification in the lower river was supported by the accuracy and precision of U.S. and Canada allocations demonstrated by computer simulations, and by the correspondence of these genetic data with the estimates from analysis of scale patterns. Additional collections to represent unsampled populations should be analyzed, particularly from the Canada Yukon River tributaries, for which mainstem collections were frequently used. Larger sample sizes from the District 1 catch would increase the precision of the estimates and therefore the utility of the data.

CONCLUSIONS

The GSI methodology has been extensively used and evaluated for the Lower Columbia River chinook salmon fishery, the coastal Washington chinook salmon fishery, and the Puget Sound chum salmon fishery (Shaklee et al. 1990b). A large proportion of hatchery fish contribute to the harvest in all of the above fisheries, and because they are marked with coded wire tags, allow an alternative estimate of stock contribution to these fisheries. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for management of mixed-stock fisheries have been established for GSI estimates by blind tests (Milner et al. 1981), and computer simulations (e.g., Pella and Milner 1987, Wood et al. 1987, Shaklee 1991).

Based on the results of this study, the usefulness of the GSI methodology for management of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon stocks was evaluated. The utility of the method is based to a large degree on the level of discrimination required for management purposes. If the question is "what is the relative magnitude of summer- and fall-run stocks, or U.S. and Canada stocks in the mixed-stock fishery?" simulations demonstrate that the stock composition estimates are within ±15% (one standard deviation) for chum salmon and ±8% for chinook salmon. Stock composition estimates through the District 1 fishing season (June-August) show the proportional change from predominately summer-run to fall-run stocks. A small proportion of chum salmon caught in June were identified as fall-run stocks, and a statistically significant proportion of the chum salmon sampled in August were from summer-run stocks. Some problems exist in estimating the contribution of U.S. fall-run fish and Canadian fall-run fish to the District 1 fishery were due to the relatively close genetic affinity

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between the Chandalar/Sheenjek, the Fishing Branch, and the Canadian mainstem stocks. On the other hand, the close agreement between the two independent estimates of stock contribution to the chinook salmon fishery by scale pattern analysis and by GSI helps establish considerable validity to these estimates.

Estimates of mixed-stock composition below these levels of discrimination must be viewed with caution. The error on estimates of contribution of the six major stock groups in chum salmon can run as high as $\pm 20\%$ and up to $\pm 10\%$ in chinook salmon. At this time, the error terms on estimates of individual stocks for both species are too large and should not be used until the baseline data set is expanded.

The current baseline for both chum and chinook salmon is adequate for estimates of contributions of U.S. and Canadian stocks in the fishery. Additional genetic characters in the baseline data set would improve the accuracy and precision of the estimates and could eventually lead to the capability to make estimates of contributions by individual stocks. Other improvements would include larger sample sizes, making sure that samples are taken over the entire course of the run, and insuring that all major contributing stocks are included in the baseline data set. Estimates could also be improved by insuring the mixed-stock fishery sample is as large as feasible (300 fish per time period), and that the collection represents a random sample of the fishery. Future analyses will address questions regarding pooling data from fish caught by different gear types, and pooling data from fish caught in test and commercial catch. In the future, GSI methods should be applied to the fisheries that occur in the other fishing districts.

Adding more genetic characters to the baseline data mixture sample can potentially increase the resolution to acceptable levels for estimates for individual stocks. For example, using the current 19 loci baseline for chum salmon, we cannot discriminate between the early and late run South Fork Koyukuk River samples. Recently, we have been able to resolve a total of 33 variable loci for these two collections, and the genetic differences between these stocks were significant. Preliminary results with mtDNA analysis for both Yukon River chum and chinook salmon stocks also show promise, as an additional discriminating character (Cronin et al. In preparation). Analysis of nuclear DNA may also provide additional characters, and already appears useful in Fraser River chinook salmon stock discrimination (Terry Beacham personal communication).

While there are limitations in the precision of the stock composition estimates, the strengths are the general agreement of the results with the known run-timing of Yukon River chum and chinook salmon stocks, and the close agreement between chinook salmon stock composition estimates derived from scale pattern analysis and the estimates using GSI. In addition, the stability of the genetic characters over time means the baseline does not need to be resampled every year, and timely estimates of stock contributions to the fishery are possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It would be impossible to thank everyone personally for their contributions to this study. Collection of tissue samples would have been impossible without the assistance of personnel from the ADF&G (Commercial Fisheries Division), Canadian DFO (Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Office), and the USFWS, Fisheries Assistance Office (Fairbanks). The long hours and hard work of a number of dedicated technicians in our laboratory is greatly appreciated (Robert MacDonald, Steven Miller, Noelle Hardt, Kristin Denning, Dewey Eaton, William Mattes, Mark Giger, Dana Bruden, Tanya Holonko, and Kaye Holowatch). A very special thanks is due Dr. Jerry Pella and Michele Masuda from the NMFS laboratory at Auke Bay, Alaska, for their many hours of computer and programming assistance over the life of this study. Boyd Bentley of the University of California, Davis, provided assistance in electrophoretic methods used for chinook salmon. Barry Dearborn and Jean Wylie provided a great deal of assistance in adapting various computer programs to work on the USFWS system. Dr. Jerry Pella, Dr. James Shaklee, and Carl Burger very kindly reviewed the first draft of this report. Martha Ronaldson typed the drafts and final report, and Patti Gallagher produced the map and cover.

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Appendix I. Distributions of the sample catch (N) for chum salmon from Emmonak, Alaska, by year, month, GSI period, and commercial opening. GSI period reflects the pattern of sample pooling that was used in data analyses.

Year	N	Month	N	GSI Period	N	Commercial Opening	N
1987	1295	JUN	375	1	160	1	160
				2	140	2	140
				3	150	3	150
		JUL	475	4	153	4	153
				5	87	5	87
				6	160	6	160
		AUG	445	7	126	8	126
				8	170	9	170
				9	149	10	149
	TOTALS		1295		1295		129
1988	2016	JUN	664	1	224	1	92
				2	217	2	67
						3	75
						4	75
				3	223	5	73
						6	75
						7	75
		JUL	614	4	224	8	75
						9	75
						10	74
				5	166	11	61
						12	74
				6	163		
		AUG	738	7	140		
				8	239	13	179
				9	420	15	128
						16	171
				_		17	121
	TOTALS		2016		2016		149

Year	N	Month	N	GSI Period	N	Commercial Opening	N
1989	1683	JUN	620	1	225	1	176
				2	235	2	235
				3	160	3	160
		JUL	566	4	158	4	158
				5	238	5	238
				6	170	6	170
		AUG	497	7	115	7	115
				8	155	8	155
				9	227	9	227
	TOTALS		1683	<u> </u>	1683	-	1634
1990	1595	JUN	606	1	150		
				2	230	1	150
						2	80
				3	226	3	70
						4	77
		JUL	529	4	185	5	38
				5	205		
				6	139	6	30
						7	40
						8	55
		AUG	460	7	192	9	80
						10	40
				8	130		
				9	138	11	80
	TOTALS		1595	_	1595	_	740

Appendix II. Distributions of the sample catch (N) for chinook salmon from Emmonak, Alaska, by year, month, GSI period, and commercial opening. GSI period reflects the pattern of sample pooling that was used in data analyses.

Year	N	Month	N	GSI Period	N	Commercial Opening	N
1987	768	JUN	561	1	186		
				2	225	1	150
		JUL	207	3	225	2	120
						3	180
				4	132	4	122
				_			10
		Totals	768		768		582
1988	891	JUN	603	1	215	1	118
				2	140	2	66
						4	74
				3	232	5	76
						6	75
						7	61
		JUL	288	4	205	8	89
						9	54
						10	32
				5	99	11	52
				_		. 12	42
		Totals	891		891		739
1989	995	JUN	814	1	245	1	193
				2	409	2	409
				3	160	3	160
		JUL	181	4	181	4	155
				_		. 5 _	<u>26</u>
		Totals	995		995		943
1990	939	JUN	730	1	250	1	156
				2	250	2	100
						3	150
				3	230	4	150
		JUL	209	. 4 _	209	_ 5 _	150
		Totals	939		939		706

Appendix III. Chum salmon sample collection summary for the mixed-stock fishery sample-catch from the Yukon River at Emmonak. Big Eddy and Middle Mouth catches were from test fisheries operated by Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
1987	1	1	16-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	1	1	19-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	85
	2	2	23-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	65
	2	2	26-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	3	3	30-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	75
	3	3	03-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	75
	4	4	06-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	32
	4	4	07-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	38
	4	4	08-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	31
	4	4	09-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	10
	4	4	10-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	25
	4	4	11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	17
	5	5	13-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	25
	5	5	14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	16
	5	5	15-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	13
	5	5	16-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	3
	5	5	17-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	10
	5	5	18-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	5
	5	5	19-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	11
	5	•	20-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	4
	6	6	21-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	8
	6	6	22-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	3
	6	6	22-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	20
	6	6	23-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	20
	6	6	23-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	30
	6	6	24-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	21
	6	6	24-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	30
	6	6	25-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	9

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	6	6	26-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	9
	6	6	26-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	10
	7	7	06-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	1
	7	7	07-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	3
	7	7	08-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	23
	7	7	08-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	73
	7	7	09-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	23
	7	7	10-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	3
	8	8	12-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	7
	8	8	12-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	6
	8	8	13-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	46
	8	8	14-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	9
	8	8	15-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	18
	8	8	16-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	57
	8	8	16-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	8
	8	8	17-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	19
	9	9	20-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	12
	9	9	22-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	19
	9	9	23-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	77
	9	9	24-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	12
	9	9	25-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	1
	9	9	26-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	21
	9	9	26-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	7
1988	1	•	05-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	25
	1		06-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	19
	1	•	07-Jun	Test Fishery	Drift Net	•	13
	1		07-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	47
	1		08-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	28
	1	1	09-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	17
	1	1	10-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	2	2	14-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	67

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	2	3	15-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	2	4	17-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	3	5	21-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	73
	3	6	24-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	3	7	28-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	4	8	01-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	4	9	05-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	4	10	08-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	74
	5		10-Jul	Test Fishery	Set Net		4
	5		10-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	10
	5	11	11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	10
	5	11	12-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	51
	5		13-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	17
	5	12	14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	12
	5	12	15-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	62
	6		17-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	23
	6		18-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	16
	6		19-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	13
	6	•	20-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	13
	6	•	21-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	8
	6		22-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	8
	6	•	23-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	9
	6		24-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	13
	6	•	25-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	6	•	26-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	7		27-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	23
	7		28-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	6
	7	•	29-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	1
	7	•	30-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	9
	7	•	31-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	22
	7	•	01-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	12

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	7	•	02-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	2
	7		03-Aug	Big Eddy	,	6.0	1
	7		04-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	19
	7		05-Aug	Big Eddy	•	6.0	25
	7		05-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	8
	7		06-Aug	Big Eddy		6.0	12
	8	13	08-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	8	13	09-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	149
	8		10-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	3
	8		11-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	15
	8		13-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	13
	8		15-Aug	Test Fishery	Set Net	•	12
	8		15-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	13
	8		16-Aug	Test Fishery	Set Net		4
	9	15	23-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	128
	9	16	26-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	171
	9	17	30-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	121
1989	1		12-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	49
	1	1	13-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	26
	1	1	14-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	75
	1	1	16-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	2	2	20-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	80
	2	2	23-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	2	2	25-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	3	3	27-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	3	3	30-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	4	4	04-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	4	4	07-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	78
	5	5	11-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	5	5	14-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	79

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	5	5	16-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	79
	6	6	19-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	40
	6	6	20-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	40
	6	6	23-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	11
	6	6	24-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	2
	6	6	28-Jul	Big Eddy		6.0	37
	6	6	28-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	40
	7	7	01-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	35
	7	7	04-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	80
	8	8	08-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	8	8	11-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	80
	9	9	15-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	79
	9	9	19-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	75
	9	9	22-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	73
1990	1		06-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	8
	1		07-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	13
	1		08-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	11
	1	•	09-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	17
	1	•	10-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	30
	1		11-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	21
	1		12-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	23
	1		13-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	27
	2	1	15-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	150
	2	2	19-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	3	3	22-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	70
	3		25-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	20
	3		26-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	47
	3		27-Jun	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	12
	3	4	29-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	77
	4	5	03-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	38

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	4	•	06-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	5.5	15
	4		08-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	27
	4		09-Jul	Big Eddy	Drift Net	5.5	20
	4		09-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	5.5	22
	4		10-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	43
	4		11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	20
	5		14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	20
	5		15-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	5.5	30
	5	•	16-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	15
	5	•	16-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	20
	5		17-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	5	,	19-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	5		20-Jul	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	5	•	20-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	30
	6	6	24-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	30
	6	7	27-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	40
	6	•	29-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	14
	6	8	31-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	55
	7	9	03-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	80
	7	10	07-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	40
	7	•	08-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	72
	8	•	11-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	15
	8	•	12-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	1
	8	•	13-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	44
	8		14-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	20
	8	•	15-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	20
	8		18-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	30
	9	11	20-Aug	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	80
	9		21-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	8
	9	•	23-Aug	Big Eddy	Set Net	6.0	10
	9		23-Aug	Middle Mouth	Set Net	6.0	40

Appendix IV. Chinook salmon collection summary for the mixed-stock fishery sample-catch from the Yukon River at Emmonak. Big Eddy and Middle Mouth catches were from test fisheries operated by Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
1987	1	•	05-Jun	Big Eddy	Drift	5.5	2
	1		05-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	5
	1		06-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	6
	1		06-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	11
	1		07-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	14
	1		07-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	40
	1		08-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	1
	1		08-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	7
	1		09-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	9
	1		09-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	36
	1		10-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	10
	1		10-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	10
	1		11-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	3
	1		11-Jun	Subsistence	Set	8.5	17
	1		12-Jun	Big Eddy	Drift	8.5	10
	1		13-Jun	Big Eddy	Drift	8.5	5
	2	1	16-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	2	1	19-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	2	2	23-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	75
	3	2	26-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	45
	3	3	30-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	105
	3	3	03-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	75
	4	4	06-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	48
	4	4	07-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	18
	4	4	08-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	30
	4	4	09-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	8
	4	4	10-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	8
	4	4	11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	10
	4	5	13-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	4
	4	5	14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	1
	4	5	15-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	5
1988	1		05-Jun				4
	1		05-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	5.5	6
				÷ •			•

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	1		06-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	8
	1		07-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	40
	1	•	08-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	39
	1	1	09-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	43
	1	1	10-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	2	2	14-Jun	•			1
	2	2	14-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	10
	2	2	14-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	55
	2	4	17-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	74
	3	5	21-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	76
	3	6	24-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	75
	3	7	28-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	61
	3		29-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	20
	4	8	30-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	16
	4	8	01-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	73
	4	•	03-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	24
	4	9	04-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	3
	4	9	05-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	51
	4	•	06-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	4
	4		07-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	2
	4	10	08-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	32
	5	11	11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	2
	5	11	12-Jul	,		•	10
	5	11	12-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	40
	5		13-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	5
	5	12	14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	6
	5	12	15-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	36
1989	1		10-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	26
	1	•	11-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	14
	1		12-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	12
	1	1	13-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	12
	1	1	14-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	6.0	6
	1	1	16-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	175
	2	2	20-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	170
	2	2	23-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	149
	2	2	25-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	90

Year	GSI Period	Commercial Opening	Date	Location	Gear	Mesh (inches)	N
	3	3	27-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	3	3	30-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	4	4	04-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	55
	4	4	05-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	20
	4	4	07-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	80
	4	5	11-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	10
	4	5	12-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set	5.5	6
	4	5	14-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	10
1990	1		07-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	6
	1		08-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	12
	1	•	09-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	21
	1		10-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	8
	1		11-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	17
	1	•	12-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	5
	1		13-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	25
	1	1	14-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	6
	1	1	15-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	150
	2	2	19-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	5.5	100
	2	3	22-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	150
	3		25-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	5.5	2
	3	•	26-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	40
	3	•	27-Jun	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	38
	3	4	29-Jun	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	150
	4	5	02-Jul	•			6
	4	5	02-Jul	Commercial	Commercial	8.5	144
	4	•	08-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	9
	4		09-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	6
	4		09-Jul	Middle Mouth	Set	8.5	4
	4		10-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	8
	4		11-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	4
	4		12-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	3
	4	•	13-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	13
	4		14-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	10
	4		15-Jul	Big Eddy	Set	8.5	2

Appendix V. Enzymes assayed for chum salmon loci showing buffer and tissue combinations used (H=heart; M=muscle; L=liver; E=eye). Nomenclature generally follows recommendations of IUBNC (1984) and Shaklee et al. (1990a). See Appendix XXV for buffer definitions.

Enzyme Name	Enzyme Number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
Polymorphic Loci Used In Analyses				
Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	mAAT-1	CAM 6.05	Н
			CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		sAAT-1,2	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
			KG	M
Alanine aminotransferase	2.6.1.2	ALAT	EBT	Н
			EBT	M
			CAME 7.0	M
Esterase-D	3.1.*.*	ESTD	KG	Н
			EBT	M
N-Acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase	3.2.1.30	bGLUA	CAME7.0	L
Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.8	G3PDH-2	CAM 6.05	Н
(NAD+)			KG	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	1.1.1.42	mIDHP-1	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		sIDHP-2	CAME 7.0	L
Lactate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.27	LDH-A1	KG	M
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.37	sMDH-A1	CAM 6.3	E
			CAM 6.05	Н
			CAM 6.05	L
		sMDH-A2	CAM 6.3	E
			CAM 6.05	Н
			CAM 6.05	L
		sMDH-B1,2	CAM 6.3	E
			KG	Н
			CAM 6.05	Н

Enzyme Name	Enzyme Number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
	·		KG	М
Malate dehydrogenase (oxaloacetate-	1.1.1.40	mMEP-2	CAME7.0	Н
decarboxylating)(NADP+)			CAME7.0	M
-			KG	M
Mannose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.8	MPI	EBT	Е
			KG	E
			EBT	H
			CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 6.8	L
Tripeptide aminopeptidase	3.4.*.*	PEPB-1	EBT	Н
			CAM 6.05	Н
			KG	Н
			CAM 6.05	L
			EBT	M
		PEPB-2	EBT	Н
			KG	Н
			EBT	M
Leucyl-tyrocine peptidase	3.4.*.*	PEP-LT	CAM 6.8	L
			CAM 6.05	L
			KG	M
			CAME 7.0	M
Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.44	PGDH	CAME 7.0	Н
(decarboxylating)			CAME 7.0	L
			CAME 7.0	M
Triose-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.1	TPI-1	KG	Е
			EBT	Н
			KG	M
Polymorphic Loci Not Used In Analy	/ses			
Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	sAAT-3	KG	E
Aconitate hydratase	4.2.1.3	mAH-3	CAME 7.0	Н
Creatine kinase	2.7.3.2	CK-AI	EBT	M
		CK-C2	EBT	Е

(glutathione) CAM 6.8 L	Enzyme Name	Enzyme Number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
Deta-Galactosidase 3.2.1.23 bGALA CAM 6.05 L Guanine deaminase 3.5.4.3 GDA CAM 6.8 L Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase 5.3.1.9 GPI-B1.2 EBT H EBT M EBT M EBT M CAM 6.05 L CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L CAM 6.8 L CAM 6.9 CAM 6.9 L CAM 6.9 CAM 6.9	Formaldehyde dehydrogenase	1.2.1.1	FGDH	CAME 7.0	L
Guanine deaminase 3.5.4.3 GDA CAM 6.8 L	(glutathione)			CAM 6.8	L
Signature Sign	beta-Galactosidase	3.2.1.23	bGALA	CAM 6.05	L
EBT M	Guanine deaminase	3.5.4.3	GDA	CAM 6.8	L
Dipeptidase 3.4.*.* PEPA CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.8 L CAM 6.05 L	Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.9	GPI-B1,2	EBT	Н
CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.8 L CAM 6.05 L Phosphoglucomutase 5.4.2.2 PGM-1 EBT H CAM 6.8 L PGM-2 EBT H CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M TONOMORPHIC Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 SAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H				EBT	M
CAM 6.8 L CAM 6.05 L Phosphoglucomutase 5.4.2.2 PGM-1 EBT H CAM 6.8 L PGM-2 EBT H CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M TOO MOON MOON MOON MOON MOON MOON MOON M	Dipeptidase	3.4.*.*	PEPA	CAM 6.3	E
CAM 6.05 L				CAM 6.05	Н
Phosphoglucomutase 5.4.2.2				CAM 6.8	L
CAM 6.8 L PGM-2 EBT H CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L KG M TPI-3 KG E EBT H KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 SAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H				CAM 6.05	L
PGM-2	Phosphoglucomutase	5.4.2.2	PGM-1	EBT	Н
CAM 6.8 L KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L Triose-phosphate isomerase 5.3.1.1 TPI-3 KG E EBT H KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 SAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H				CAM 6.8	L
KG M PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L			PGM-2	EBT	Н
PGM-3,4 CAM 6.8 L Triose-phosphate isomerase 5.3.1.1 TPI-3 KG E EBT H KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses				CAM 6.8	L
Triose-phosphate isomerase 5.3.1.1 TPI-3 KG EBT H KG M TPI-4 KG EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAM 6.05 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05				KG	M
EBT H KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 SAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 H			PGM-3,4	CAM 6.8	L
KG M TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H	Triose-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.1	TPI-3	KG	Е
TPI-4 KG E EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H				EBT	Н
EBT H KG M Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H				KG	M
Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H			TPI-4	KG	E
Monomorphic Loci Not Used In Analyses Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H				EBT	H
Aspartate aminotransferase 2.6.1.1 sAAT-4 CAM 6.05 L Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 H				KG	M
Acid phosphatase 3.1.3.2 ACP CAME 7.0 L Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H	Monomorphic Loci Not Used In A	nalyses			
Adenosine deaminase 3.5.4.4 ADA-1 CAM 6.3 E CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H	Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	sAAT-4	CAM 6.05	L
CAME 7.0 H CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H	Acid phosphatase	3.1.3.2	ACP	CAME 7.0	L
CAM 6.05 H CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H	Adenosine deaminase	3.5.4.4	ADA-1	CAM 6.3	E
CAM 6.05 L ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H				CAME 7.0	Н
ADA-2 CAM 6.3 E CAM 6.05 H				CAM 6.05	Н
CAM 6.05 H				CAM 6.05	L
			ADA-2	CAM 6.3	E
CAME 7.0 H				CAM 6.05	Н
				CAME 7.0	Н

Enzyme Name	Enzyme Number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
			CAM 6.05	L
Aconitate hydratase	4.2.1.3	mAH-1,2	CAME 7.0	H
·		mAH-4	CAME 7.0	Н
		sAH	CAM 6.8	L
Creatine kinase	2.7.3.2	CK-A2	EBT	M
		CK-B	EBT	Е
		CK-C1	EBT	Е
Diaphorase	1.6.*.*	DIA	KG	Н
Fumarate hydratase	4.2.1.2	FH	CAME 7.0	L
Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate	1.2.1.12	GAPDH-4	CAM 6.3	E
dehydrogenase		GAPDH-5	CAM 6.3	Е
Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.8	G3PDH-1	CAM 6.05	Н
			KG	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		G3PDH-3	CAM 6.05	Н
			KG	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		G3PDH-4	CAM 6.05	Н
			KG	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.9	GPI-A	EBT	E
			CAM 6.3	E
			EBT	Н
			EBT	M
Glutathione reductase (NAD(P)H)	1.6.4.2	GR	KG	E
			KG	Н
Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase	3.1.2.6	HAGH	KG	M
Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	1.1.1.42	mIDHP-2	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		sIDHP-1	CAME 7.0	L
Lactate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.27	LDH-A2	KG	M
		LDH-B1	KG	E

Enzyme Name	Enzyme Number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
		<u> </u>	EBT	Н
		LDH-B2	KG	Е
			EBT	Н
			CAME 7.0	L
		LDH-C	KG	Е
alpha-Mannosidase	3.2.1.24	aMAN	CAM 6.05	L
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.37	mMDH-1	CAM 6.3	E
			CAM 6.05	Н
			CAM 6.05	L
Malate dehydrogenase(oxaloacetate	1.1.1.40	sMEP-I	CAME7.0	Н
decarboxylating(NADP+)			CAME7.0	M
			KG	M
alpha-Naphthyl propionate esterase	3.1.*.*	EST	CAM 6.05	L
Proline dipeptidase	3.4.13.9	PEPD	CAM 6.05	Н
Phosphoglycerate kinase	2.7.2.3	PGK-1	CAM 6.05	Н
			CAME 7.0	L
		PGK-2	CAM 6.05	Н
			CAME 7.0	L
Purine-nucleoside phosphorylase	2.4.2.1	PNP	CAM 6.3	Ε
Superoxide dismutase	1.15.1.1	sSOD	KG	M
Triose-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.1	TPI-2	KG	Е
			EBT	Н
			KG	M
Xanthine dehydrogenase	1.2.3.2	XDH	KG	E

Appendix VI. Enzymes assayed for chinook salmon loci showing buffer and tissue combinations used (H=heart; M=muscle; L=liver; E=eye). Nomenclature generally follows recommendations of IUBNC (1984) and Shaklee et al. (1990a). See Appendix XXV for buffer definitions.

Enzyme name	Enzyme number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
Polymorphic Loci Used In Analyses				
Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	sAAT-3	KG	E
			CAME 7.0	E
		sAAT-4	EBT	L
			TC-4	L
Adenosine deaminase	3.5.4.4	ADA-1	KG	Н
			KG	M
Aconitate hydratase	4.2.1.3	sAH	CAME 7.0	E
			TC-4	L
			CAME 7.0	M
Alanine aminotransferase	2.6.1.2	ALAT	KG	Н
			KG	M
Dipeptidase	3.4.*.*	PEPA	CAME 7.0	E
			CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.9	GPI-B1	KG	M
L-Iditol dehydrogenase	1.1.1.14	IDDH-1	TC-4	H
			KG	H
			EBT	L
Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	1.1.1.42	sIDHP-3	CAME 7.0	H
			TC-4	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		sIDHP-4	CAME 7.0	E
			TC-4	L
Lactate dehydrogenase	1,1,1,27	LDH-4	KG	Е
			EBT	L
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.40	sMEP-1	TC-4	H
(oxaloacetate-			TC-4	L

_	Enzyme	•	D 44	
Enzyme name	number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
decarboxylating)(NADP+)			CAME 7.0	M
		sMEP-2	TC-4	H
			TC-4	L
			CAME 7.0	M
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.37	sMDH-B1,2	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Mannose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.8	MPI	KG	Н
			KG	M
Phosphoglucomutase	5.4.2.2	PGM-I	KG	E
			TC-4	H
			KG	M
Superoxide dismutase	1.15.1.1	mSOD-1	KG	Н
			TC-4	Н
			TC-4	L
			KG	M
		sSOD-1	KG	Н
			TC-4	Н
			TC-4	L
			KG	M
Tripeptide aminopeptidase	3.4.*.*	PEPB-1	CAME 7.0	E
			KG	E
			KG	Н
			TC-4	H
			TC-4	L
			KG	M
Triose-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.1	TPI-1	KG	H
			KG	M
		TPI-2	KG	Н
			KG	M
		TPI-4	KG	Н
		111.4	NO.	П

	Enzyme			
Enzyme name	number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
Polymorphic Loci Not Used In Analy	yses			
Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	sAAT-1,2	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Adenosine deaminase	3.5.4.4	ADA-2	KG	Н
			KG	M
Creatine kinase	2.7.3.2	CK-A2	KG	M
Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.9	GPI-B2	KG	M
		GPI	KG	M
L-Iditol dehydrogenase	1.1.1.14	IDDH-2	TC-4	Н
			KG	Н
			EBT	L
Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	1.1.1.42	sIDHP-2	CAME 7.0	E
			CAME 7.0	Н
			TC-4	Н
Lactate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.27	LDH-B1	KG	Ė
			KG	Н
		LDH-C	KG	E
			KG	E
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.37	sMDH-A1,2	CAME 7.0	Н
			TC-4	L
			CAME 7.0	M
Leucyl-tyrocine peptidase	3.4.*.*	PEP-LT	TC-4	Н
			KG	M
			CAME 7.0	M
Phosphoglucomutase	5.4.2.2	PGM-2	KG	E
			TC-4	H
			TC-4	L
			KG	M
			KG	M
Phosphoglucomutase	5.4.2.2	PGM-3,4	TC-4	Н
			TC-4	L

Enzyme name	Enzyme number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Docus .	Duite	113500
Monomorphic Loci Not Used in Ana				
Aspartate aminotransferase	2.6.1.1	mAAT-1	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Acid phosphatase	3.1.3.2	ACP	CAME 7.0	H
			TC-4	L
Alcohol dehydrogenase	1.1.1.1	ADH	EBT	L
			TC-4	L
Aconitate hydratase	4.2.1.3	mAH-3	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		mAH-4	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Creatine kinase	2.7.3.2	CK-A1	KG	M
		CK-C1	KG	E
		CK-C2	KG	E
		CK-B	KG	E
alpha-Naphthyl propionate esterase	3.1.*.*	EST	TC-4	L
Esterase-D	3.1.*.*	ESTD	KG	E
			CAME 7.0	M
Furnarate hydratase	4.2.1.2	FH	CAME 7.0	Н
Glycerol-3-phosphate	1.1.1.8	G3PDH-1	TC-4	H
dehydrogenase (NAD+)		G3PDH-2	TC-4	Н
		G3PDH-3	TC-4	Н
		G3PDH-4	TC-4	Н
beta-Galactosidase	3.2.1.23	b-GALA	TC-4	L
Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.9	GPI-A	KG	H
			KG	M
Glutathione reductase(NAD(P)H)	1.6.4.2	GR	TC-4	Н
			KG	Н
			EBT	L
Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase	3.1.2.6	HAGH	EBT	L

_	Enzyme	_		
Enzyme name	number	Locus	Buffer	Tissue
			KG	M
N-Acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase	3.2.1.30	bGLUA	TC-4	L
Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	1.1.1.42	sIDHP-1	CAME 7.0	E
			TC-4	Н
			CAME 7.0	H
			CAME 7.0	M
Lactate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.27	LDH-A1	KG	M
		LDH-A2	KG	M
alpha-Mannosidase	3.2.1.24	aMAN	EBT	L
Malate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.37	mMDH-1	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase	1.1.1.44	PGDH	CAME 7.0	Ε
(decarboxylating)			CAME 7.0	M
Proline dipeptidase	3.4.13.9	PEPD-2	TC-4	H
			TC-4	L
			CAME 7.0	M
Phosphoglycerate kinase	2.7.2.3	PGK-1	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
		PGK-2	CAME 7.0	Н
			CAME 7.0	M
Tripeptide aminopeptidase	3.4.*.*	PEPB-2	CAME 7.0	E
			KG	E
Triose-phosphate isomerase	5.3.1.1	TPI-3	KG	H
			KG	M

Allelic frequencies at 19 polymorphic loci for chum salmon sampled from the Yukon River drainage during 1987-1990. The most common allele is designated as 100, and other alleles assigned numbers according to their mobility relative to the 100 allele. N is the sample size. Allele designations separated by a slash indicates that the data for those alleles were pooled. An asterisk indicates significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (* = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01, and *** = p < 0.001). Appendix VII.

Figure Marcy-Merinal	iantifau_/	מלמלה	; [1 1		40	n	200		ALAT			ESTD	
Stock	Year	2	100	120	z	-100	-120	-70	z	100	93	z	100	91
United States Summer Run	 		((ŗ		(•	Ċ		150	2	4
Andreafsky	1987	150	2,0	20.	~ c	2, 0	3.5		1 0 0	000	141	000	0.470	0.530
Chulinak	יים המקר	יי הע		9,0	n a	י כ ה	36	30	ľ	9	10	Š	42	.57
Anvik	/ B & T	100		20	100	. 6	90	90			. 12	100	. 54	.45
Rodo	1989	77	0.890	0.110	76	0.901	0.007	0.092	7	88	,11	77	. 52	47
Nulato							1		,	Ċ	,	;		2
Inst	1987	[9]	. 91	.08		60.	90.	900	\$ F	200	! [101		
South Fork	1987		800	Ι.		3,5	3 6	9.5	⊣ C	0 0	- G	- L	. 0	1 -
North Fork	1988 Pooled	182	0.896	0.120	175	0.926	0.000	0.074	182	0.876	0.124	182	0.486	0.514
Koyukuk			! !				;	,	•	(•	Ç
Henshaw	1987	43	9.	.05	ਧਾ	84	80.	. 15	4. 2.	. y	ò.	J (- ·	n u
Jim	1987	101	.83	. 12		.86	00.		90	96.	ΩĮ.	100	4.	0 .
Gisasa	1989	6	. 91	.08		. 92	90	.07	96	20.0	9.0		22.	. 4.
Mainstem-Early	1990	74	.8	12		ي	<u>.</u>	. 06	4.	y (70.	- r	ή C	. 0
Mainstem-Late	1990	75	0.927	0.073	2,00	8.00	000.0	0.107	ט כי		0.033	286	0.420	0.0
	Pooled	3.50				, o	500	3.5	~ ¢	3,5		2 0		, 0
Tozitna	1989	82	8	01.		9	900	7.	10 H	y. J. G		0 4	7.5	. 4
Salcha	1988	φ. Θ.	٠ د د	3.5		D	2.5		0 0	ν. υ α		נית סכ	. 4	. 4
	1989	200	20.0	77		7,0		50	ה ה ה	, c	3 0	200	. 4	, (
;	Pooled	9. 10.	Ϋ́.			·	3	0	707		9	2		
United States Fall Run	1001	6	0	4		92	C	0.7	c	84	15	14	77	73
Toklat	1987	153	0.0	0.130	0 7	0.00	0000	0.108	74	0.912	0,088	4	0.284	0.716
	Donled	207	. 00	7	. 4	96	00	90	0	.86	13	0	.27	.72
001+1-01 00 months	1987	135	.83	12	N	9	00.	.07	m	. 93	.06	m	.19	.80
Vetta-Clear#ater	1990	75	. 88	11	-	96	00	0.4	7	.92	.07	<u></u>	. 16	.83
	Pooled	210	. 88	.11		.93	.00	90.	0	.93	90.	-	. 18	.83
Bluff Cabin Slough	1987	135	.87	. 12	~	. 93	00.	90.	m	. 92	.07	m	. 19	80
lar	1987	149	.91	80.	4	.87	00.	. 12	28	.91	80.	죠.	34	. 65
	1988	73	.89	.10	Γ~	. 87	0.	. 12	73	. 91	80		.30	96.
	1989	75	. 86	. 13		96	00.	60.	r~	94	.05	- 1	32	ا و
	Pooled	297	.89	. 10		. 88	8	. 1	176	. 92	0.	293	7	9
Sheenjek	1987	135	. 90	60.		. 91	00.	80.	۱ (۲	9.0	ີ. ບໍ່	'nι	. 4	0 0
1	1988	79	9	60		.91	8	80.	080		9,0	n 6		90
	1989	80	88	. 11	8	86	60.		X) (Ţ.	Ď,	0	9.5	3
	Pooled	294	90	. 10		æ.	8		295	y.	ŝ.	734	. 33	0.4
	0		ć	(ţ	0	Ċ		0	5	7		7.5	74
Fishing Branch	1881	971		9,0	2 0	000	36	٠ ١٠	07T	. 9	3.5		, w	9
	1909			900	122	, α	30	. 5	٦,	9	0.5		28	71
	1001		, 0	, , ,	1 (,	3	. 2	· V	Š	90	್ತ	28	7.
Blg Creek	1997	0 C	60.0	701.0	- on	0000	0000	0.102	75	0.927	0.073	75	0.320	0.680
Tarchun	000	200			100	9	00	0.0	0	9.5	.04	0	.34	. 65
Minto	1001	7 (9	2	9	. 6	00	6	145	96.	.03		.25	. 74
Aluane	000	9 6	9	60		. 86	00.	12	O.	96	.03	σ	. 56	. 43
1651111										l				

Appendix VII. Continued.

			СЗРОН-	-2		PGLUA			mTDHP-	-			SIDUD.	c	
Stock	Year	z	100	90	z	100	64	z		09	z	100	35	1	25
United States Summer	Run				[1			
Andreafsky	1987	150	0.880	.12		. 92	.07		98	.01	150	45	48	0	0
Chulinak	1989	97		. 12		92	.07	o.	96	.03	60	42		20	3 5
Anvik	1987	149	0.829	.17	124	.91	.08		6	; ;	, 4	. 4	42.		. 5
	1988	100		. 14		.90	60.	6	97		100		7.0	, ,	36
Rodo	1989	77	0.948	0.052		0.890	0.110	77	0.987	610.0	201	0.00	00.0	0.0	0000
Nulato									•			ר י	9.	>	î.
Mainstem	1987	61	0.869	.13	58	92	0.7	Ţ	C	0	7	,		Š	
South Fork	1987	7.1	0.859	0.141	69	0.906	0.00	7 -	070	150.0	7 5	000.0	70°	0.041	0.000
North Fork	1988	20	0.870	5	0.0	3) [- u	. 0	3.0	- L		n (χ. Σ	•
	Pooled	182	0.865		ביר ב	9	10	90	,	7 6	0 0	6.		90.	•
Kovukuk) } }	1		1		. 31	,	791	,	. 02	182	2.00	.45	.06	
Henchell	רמסו	7	a		C	C	0	4	,						
Timelialian	000	7 5	7.00	77.	n .	200	0.	43	96.	.03	ಶ	. 50	.43	.07	00.
E . ·	1981	101	7 × × ×	2	20	. 93	90.	101	96.	.04	101	.50	.47	.03	00.
GISasa	1989	<u></u>	0.929	.0	6	. 92	.07	97	96.	.01	97	.48	.45	90.	00
Mainstem-Early	1990	73	0.932	90-	73	.93	90.	74	.95	.04	74	7.	7.		200
Mainstem-Late	1990	75	0.893	.10	75	. 92	.07	7.5	96	. 6	7.5		, <	, 0	3 6
	Pooled	383	96.	60.	367	. 92	.07	390	100	ć	390	, , , ,		, c	96
Tozitna	1989	82	0.882	0.118	77	0.935	0.065	8 2	775.0	0.00	יי מ מ	1.0	707	0.0	
Salcha	1988	48	.81	.18	4.9	95	0.4	2 4	. 6) Q	, 0	, ,	50	3 6
	1989	50	94	90	0.5	6		י ני	4 4	5 6	0 0	7.0	* •	50.	30.
	Pooled	86	87	1	g	2		0 0	10	5 0	2 6	3.5	2.40	5	00.
United States Fall Run	្ត		•		1		3	9	, ,	2	n N	25.	4.	co.	00
	1987	134	0.787	5	7.5	6	C	3.5	Q	Č		í	Ċ	í	,
	1990		0 836	1 5	7 (L	,	5.0		9 (ž.	90.	٠. ن
	Pooled	207	0.804	7 -		י י		יים ה	, , ,	2.0	~ (٠,	ų,	. 04	3
Delta-Clearwater	1987				הוד	, ,	,	202	, n	. U	607	9		. 05	9
הברכם כזכםו בסרכו	0001		0.00	7.	ا ب	, ,	50	135	χ 20	<u>.</u>	m)	53	.40	.os	8.
	0001		0.0	•	- (9	2	86.		_	54	44	.02	00.
			0.855	7 ,	191	. 95	.04	210	.98	.01	210	.53	14.	.04	00.
Bluii Cabin Slougn			0.843	5.	82	. 93	90.	135	.98	.01	(1)	. 55	38	0.5	00
Chandalar	1987		0.865	. 13	52	96.	.03	149	66.	.01	4	41	54	0.4	00.
	1988		0.849	. 15	7.	.91	.08	73	.99	.00	7	39	56	0.4	2
	1989		0.900	10	75	90	60.	75	99	00.	75	4	7	0	200
	Pooled		0.870	. 13	198	. 92	.07	297	96.	00	9	4]	54	0.4	
Sheenjek	1987	134	0.881	. 11	32	96.	.03	135	98	.01	135	40			20
	1988		0.891	.10	90	.88	. 11	79	00	00	٠.		, ,) (9 6
	1989		0.863	0.138	80	0.913	0.088	80	0.981	0.019	080	0.381	0.550	0.00	000
	Pooled	292	0.878	.12	192	. 90	60.	294	98	0.1	293		, 1) (200
Canadian Fall Run										:	1	,	,	3	3
Fishing Branch	1987		0.848	15	30	. 98	.01	129	99	00	122	7	ι,	0	
	1989		0.847	.15	48	. 93	90.	49	00		0	י יני יני	, 4	2 0	
	Pooled		0.848	. 15	78	.95	.04	178	6	00	171	0		ָרָ כְּ	•
Big Creek	1987	69	0.891	0.109	31	0.968	0.032	60	1.000	000.0	10	406	27.5	200.0	*************
Tatchun	1987		0.892	.10	24	76.	.02	75	0		7 [, r,	2.5	•
Minto	1989		0.875	.12	100	96	. 03	C		3 2	. C	, ,	. 0		•
Kluane	1987		0.828	17	(- 1	77	22	7.5	3 6	3 6	207	- E	9	,	•
Teslin	1989	94	0.973	0.2	6	9.	. 5	ם כ	3 6	36	^	٠. د د		000	•
		ı					5	S		3	u u	۲۵.	. 33	. 03	

Appendix VII. Continued.

			-HQT	41		sMDH-A1			sMDH-A2			Ws	MDH-B1,2	
Stock	Year	z	-100	50	z	100	200	z	100	40	z	100	72	130/50
United States Summer Run														
Andreafsky	1987	150	0.827	0.173	150	0.947	0.053	149	0.963	0.037	150	0.993	0.007	0.000
Chulinak	1989	5	6/.	.20	φ.	. 95	.04	or ⊢	. 98	.01	on ∣	6	.02	00.
Anvik	1987	150	.84	$\cdot 16$	150	96.	.04	150	99	.01	150	96.	.01	00.
	1988	100	. 75	. 25	66	.83	. 10	20	.98	.02	0	.98	.01	.01
Rodo	1989	11	. 82	.17	77	. 93	90.	77	.98	.01	-	.98	.02	00.
Nulato														
Mainstem	1987	61	. 79	. 20	61	.93	90:	61	00.	00.	61	66.	00,	00.
South Fork	1987	71	.71	. 28	7.1	.95	.03	71	.95	.04	71	. 9	.02	00.
North Fork	1988	20	0.690	0.310	20	0.940	0.060	20	0.970	0.030	20	0.990	0.000	0.010
	Pooled	182	. 73	.26	182	. 94	.05	182	. 97	.02	182	.98	.01	00.
Koyukuk														
Henshaw	1987	43	.80	. 19	43	. 91	.08	43	. 97	.02	43	. 97	.02	00.
Jim	1987	101	. 75	. 24	101	.88	.11	101	.94	.05	101	.94	.04	.01
Gisasa	1989	97	.76	.23	6	.90	60.	6	96.	.03	76	96.	.01	00.
Mainstem-Early	1990	74	. 73	.26	74	. 93	90.	74	00.	00.	74	. 98	.01	00.
Mainstem-Late	1990	75	.80	. 19	75	.93	90.	75	.99	.00	75	.98	.01	00.
	Pooled	390	0,769	0.231	390	0.913	0,087	390	0.974	0.026	390	0.976	0.022	0.003
Tozitna	1989	82	.77	. 22	85	.95	.04	82	96.	.03	85	.95	.04	.00
Salcha	1988	48	.71	.28	48	.96	.03	48	00.	.00	48	.95	.04	90.
	1989	20	. 79	.21	20	.95	.05	48	99	.01	20	.95	.04	.01
	Pooled	86	. 75	. 24	98	.95	.04	96	96	00.	98	.95	.04	00.
United States Fall Run														
Toklat	1987	135	0.756	0.244	135	0.930	0.070	135	0.978	0.022	135	0.985	0.015	0.000
	1990	72	. 75	. 24	74	.93	90.	74	. 98	.01	74	90.	00.	00.
	Pooled	207	. 75	. 24	209	.93	90.	209	.98	.01	209	.99	.01	00.
Delta-Clearwater	1987	135	۲2.	. 29	130	. 93	90.	135	99	.00	135	00,	00.	00.
	1990	74	99.	33	75	.93	90.	75	.97	.02	75	9	00.	00.
	Pooled	209	69.	.30	205	93	90.	210	. 98	.01	210	00.	00.	00.
Bluff Cabin Slough	1987	135	. 65	.34	135	. 94	.05	135	. 98	.01	135	00.	00.	00.
Chandalar	1981	149	. 71	- 28	149	. 82	.17	149	. 98	.01	149	66.	.01	00.
	1988	72	۲.	. 20	73	. 91	.08	73	. 98	.02	73	66.	00.	00.
	1989	75	.67	.32	75	90	60.	75	96.	.03	75	00.	00.	00.
	Pooled	296	. 72	.27	297	.86	.13	297	6	.02	297	96.	.00	00.
Sheenjek	1987	135	69.	.30	135	-87	. 13	135	. 97	.03	135	.00	00.	00.
	1988	11	76	. 24	79	.85	. 14	6	.95	.04	79	.00	00.	00.
	1989	80	. 65	.35	80	90	.10	80	.98	.01	80	96.	00:	00.
	Pooled	292	٥.	30	294	.87	. 12	294	96.	.03	294	66.	00,	00.
Canadian Fall Run								1			1			
Fishing Branch	1987	129	63	.36	129	. 93	.07	126	96.	.03	129	•	٠.	00.
	1989	4	. 64	. J.	ਧਾ∣	. 92	.07	49	9	.01	4	•	٠,	00.
	Pooled	178	. 63	.36	178	.93	.07	175	.97	.02	178	*	ਂ.	00.
Big Creek	1987	69	. 69	30	59	8	9	69	95	.04	69	•	٥.	00.
Tatchun	1987	75	0.713	0.287	71	0.866	0.134	75	0,933	0.067	75	1.000	000.0	000.0
Minto	1989	100	. 71	23	100	. 91	.08	100	99	.01	100		٥.	00.
Kluane	1987	135	. 53	.46	135	94	.05	134	. 98	o.	ŝ	•	٥.	00.
Teslin	1989	95	2	<u>۾</u>	95	.84	.15	94	. 95	.04	95	• • •	임	읭

Appendix VII. Continued.

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			mMEP-2			MPI			PEP-LT			РСОН	
Stock	Year	z	100	122	Z	100	94	Z	100	85	Z	100	92
United States Summer Run													
Andreafsky	1987	150	.80	. 19	150	.83	.16	46	.95	.04	146	.95	.04
Chulinak	1989	66	. 82	.17	Q,	.87	. 12	66	96.	.04	g)	.95	0.5
Anvik	1987	150	0.827	0.173	150	0.883	0.117	149	0.987	0.013	150	0.980	0.020
	1988	100	. 74	. 26	0	.87	. 13	96	.98	.01	92	9	90.
Rodo	1989	11	.79	. 20	77	.88	.11	77	.98	.02	77	.95	.04
Nulato													
Mainstem	1987	61	. 78	.21	61	.85	. 14	61	. 95	.04	61	. 91	.08
South Fork	1987	71	.75	. 24	7.1	.99	.09	20	66.	.01	7.1	.95	.04
North Fork	1988	20	0.830	0.170	20	0.820	0.180	20	0.980	0.020	20	0.980	0.020
	Pooled	182	.78	.21	182	.86	. 13	161	. 97	.02	182	94	.05
Kovukuk													
Henshaw	1987	43	91	.08		89	10	43	. 97	.02	43	94	.05
Jim	1987	101	.92	.07		91	.08	101	96.	.03	101	. 95	.05
Gisasa	1989	97	0.809	0.191	16	0.918	0.083	16	0.985	0.016	97	0.974	0.026
Mainstem-Early	1990	74	.91	.08		.88	. 11	74	.00	00.	74	76,	.02
Mainstem-Late	1990	75	. 90	60.		94	.05	75	9	.02	75	. 95	04
	Pooled	390	.89	.11		. 91	.08	390	98	. 02	390	96	٥.
Tozitna	1989	82	.87	.12		.90	.10	(2)	98	.01	æ	. 94	.05
Salcha	1988	48	. 92	.07		.89	.10	20	99.	.01	48	.95	.04
	1989	20	.85	.15		. 93	-07	20	.98	.02	20	. 94	90.
	Pooled	96	.88	111		.93	.08	100	.98	o.	96	.94	.05
United States Fall Run													
Toklat	1987		.87	. 12	135	. 93	90.	126	9	00.	135	. 95	.04
	1990		. 93	90.	7	.93	90.	74	.98	.01	7	.98	.03
	Pooled	208	0.897	0.103	209	0.938	0.062	200	0.990	0.010	209	0.969	0.031
Delta-Clearwater	1987		90	60.	የጎ	. 94	.05	134	96.	.03	\sim	. 97	.01
	1990	~	.87	. 12	<u></u>	.93	90.	75	.97	.02	~	96.	.04
	Pooled	Ţ	.89	. 10	0	. 94	90.	209	96.	.03	Н	.97	. 02
Bluff Cabin Slough	1987		. 91	.08	135	. 93	90.	123	. 94	.05	135	.95	.04
Chandalar	1987	4	6.	60.	S.	. 93	.07	146	96.	.03	3	. 97	.02
	1988		. 92	.07	73	. 93	90.	73	66	00.	73	96.	. 02
	1989	۰.,	99.	01.	-	. 88	Ξ.	25	00.	00.	-	6	.02
,	Pooled		9	60.	297	92	.07	294	9	0.	284	6.	.02
Sheenjek	198/	m 1	2.	80.	(A)	83	. 10	124	86.	. 02	m I	6.	. 02
	1988		.95	0.	6.	8.	.10	80	96.	.03	7.9	96	03
	1989	Œ,	.95	.04	æ	.85	. 14	80	9	00.	80	96	.03
	Pooled		. 93	90.	294	.88	. 11	284	.98	0.	294	.97	.02
Canadian Fall Run													
Fishing Branch	1987	128	0.934	0.066	126	0.913	0.087	23	0.935	0.065	129	•	0.027
	1989	4	. 93	90.	4.	. 89	. 10	49	. 98	. 02	T.	.98	.02
	Pooled	177	. 93	90.	175	96.	60.	72	96.	.03	178	. 97	. 02
Big Creek	1987	69	. В7	. 12	69	. 94	. 05	69	.95	.04	69	.94	.05
Tatchun	1987	75	90	.10	٠.	.91	.08	Γ-	96.	.03	75	.96	.03
Minto	1989	100	. 93	.07	100	.95	.05	100	.97	.03	100	96.	.03
Kluane	1987	L,	.98	.01	4	.94	.05	$^{\circ}$	96.	00.	സ	00.	00.
Teslin	1989	95	9	.08	Q,	96.	.03	9	.81	7	95	00	00.
				l		l	l		l	١		l	l

Appendix VII. Continued.

				PEPB-1				PEPB-2			TP 1-1	
Stock	Year	Z	-100	-156	-128	-121	N	100	132	z	-100	-50
United States Summer Bun		:										
reafskv	1987	150	94	.04	.01	00.	69	.86	.13	51	00.	00.
Chultnak	1989	66	96	.03	00	00	66	. 93	.06	66	00.	.00
Andik	1987	150	6	0.	00	00	115	.91	.08		00.	00.
	1988	100	. 93	.04	. 02	00		.77	. 22	100	99	.00
Rodo	1989	77	606.0	0.058	0.026	0.007	77	0.903	0.097	7	1.000	0.000
Nulato												
Mainstem	1987	61	90	.09	00	00.	58	92	.07	61	٥.	.00
South Fork	1987	71	.93	.05	0.1	.00	69	.86	. 13	7.1	0	00.
North Fork	1988	Ç,	8	60	03	00	50	93	. 07	50	07	. 01
	Pooled	182	0.907	0.077	0.017	000.0	177	0.901	0.099	182	766.0	0.003
Kovnkuk	 	1			•	! !	ı					
Horshan	1987	4	6	0.7	. 01	00	43	90	.09	43	00.	00.
E (1)	1987	10.5		; :		0	100	6	80	[6]	00	00
	1000	10		100	3 6	3 6	0	1 0	, -	.0	5	90
Gladad Marijara	1000	'n'n		9 6	3 6	3 6	, ,	, 0		, ,	3 6	200
Mainstem-tariy	1990	- [0 0	₹.	3 6	3 6		0 0		7 (3 6	
Mainstem-Late	0661	2 6	7 6 6 6	0.133	0.020	0.00	000	006.0	0.100	000	1.000	000.0
,	Pooled	2 0 1 0	D 0	: :	3.5	30.	, to	9 0	7.	0 0		3 6
Tozitna	6861	Ç .	. H	14	5	00.	α ·	, x	T	n c	٠. د	9.0
Salcha	1988	48	.89	60.	.01	00.	48	88	Ξ:	50	00.	00.
	1989	20	.9	90.	.03	00.	20	.84	.16	20	00.	00:
	Pooled	98	90	.07	. 02	8	86	98.	.13	100	00.	0.
United States Fall Run												
Toklat	1987	135	. 78	. 18	.03	00.	98	.91	.08	82	00.	٠.
	1990	74	. 75	.21	.02	00.	<u> </u>	96.	60.	L	00.	ં.
	Pooled	209	۲۲.	. 19	.02	90.	159	9	.08	159	00.	٥.
Delta-Clearwater	1987	135	. 79	. 18	. 02	00.	65	. 91	.08	L)	00.	٥.
	1990	75	.82	.16	.01	90.	Γ~	. 91	.08	,	00.	٥.
	Pooled	210	.80	.17	.01	00.	140	9	.08	210	00.	٥.
Bluff Cabin Slough	1987	135	.85	.13	.01	00.	75	. 92	.08	(4)	00.	٥.
Chandalar	1987	149	.78	1.9	.02	00.	33	.87	.12	S	00.	٥.
	1988	73	.78	.21	00.	00.	73	.82	,17	72	00.	٥.
	1989	75	.82	.17	00.	00.	75	.89	.10	7.5	.00	٥.
	Pooled	297	0.793	0.192	0.015	0.000	181	0.865	0.135	297	1,000	0.00.0
Sheenjek	1987	135	.83	.16	00.	00.	83	. 79	.20	87	00.	٥,
	1988	79	8.	.17	0.	80.	78	.85	. 14	80	00.	٥.
	1989	80	75	. 23	.01	00.	80	.86	, 13	80	.00	٥,
	Pooled	294	.80	. 18	.01	00.	245	.83	.16	247	00.	٥.
Canadian Fall Run												
Fishing Branch	1987	129	.84	. 15	90.	00.	71	.93	90.		٦.	000.0
•	1989	49	.82	.17	90.	00.	49	.86	. 13	4	٠.	•
	Pooled	178	0.840	0.157	0.003	0.000	120	0.908	0.092	176	1,000	000.0
Big Creek	1987	69	. 79	.20	00.	8	45	96.	.03		٠.	•
Tatchun	1987	74	.81	.18	00.	00.	99	.88	,11	9	٥.	
Minto	1989	100	.86	. 13	00.	00.	100	.87	. 13		٥.	•
Kluane	1987	143	.88	.11	.00	00.	91	.86	. 13	4	0	
Teslin	1989	95	.85	. 14	00.	.00	95	7.9	.21		위	- 1

Appendix VIII. Allelic frequencies at 22 polymorphic loci for chinook salmon sampled from the Yukon River drainage during 1987-1990. The most common allele is designated as 100, and other alleles assigned numbers according to their mobility relative to the 100 allele. N is the sample size. Allele designations separated by a slash indicates that the data for those alleles were pooled. An asterisk indicates significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (* = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01, and *** = p < 0.001).

			1 1 1				7-			10110			(ĸ	
Stock	Year	z	,lo	96	z	100	130	63	z	100	83	2	100	86	108
And was feelers	000	5	0 0	}	6		3	: 3		{ }			: :	3	
Andrearsky	מאק האמנו	y (0.832	0.16V	γ (Σ (0.961	0,000	0.039	80 i	0.867	0.133	100	0.950	0.050	0.000
ADVIK	1981	? :	0.824		17	y .	00,	.0.	40	83	. 16		.97	.02	00.
	1988	4r 20	0.192	. 20	53	9.	.04	.03	59	.88	. 11		.95	.04	00.
	Pooled	82	0.806	. 19	80	. 93	.03	.03	66	.86	, 13	96	96.	.03	00.
South Fork	1988	46	o.	. 20	46	. 91	.02	•06	49	.88	. 11	50	.97	.03	00.
North Fork	1988	49	$\overline{}$.19	44	. 98	00.	.01	49	.83	.16	20	9.	.05	00
	Pooled	95	$\overline{}$.20	90	. 95	.01	.03	86	.86	<u>د</u>	100	96	0.4	00
Gisasa	1987	47	\sim	.3	43	.97	00.	.02	47	.83	17	47	96	0.3	00
	1988	68	_	.23	90	. 92	.07	00.	90	.81	18	9.	96	0.3	00
	Pooled	136	\sim	.26	133	94	.04	.01	137	82	17	138	96	03	00
Henshaw	1987	87	\sim	.31	-	. 99	00	00	œ	96	00	98	00	00	20
Jim	1987	79	_	. 28	78	.97	.01	.01	75	96	.03	78	96	0.5	00
	Pooled	166	~	.30	157	.98	00.	.01	157	98	0.	164	66	00	00
South Fork Koyukuk	1987	84		.35	œ	96.	00.	00.	8	96	.03	œ	9	00.	00
Salcha	1988	95	~	.31	66	.99	00.	00.	97	00	8	0	00	00	00.
Chena	1987	136		39	131	00.	.00	00.	140	00.	00	(4)	00.	00.	00
	1988	86	~	.40	Φ	96.	.00	.03	Q,	00.	00.	96	00	00	00
	Pooled	234	$\overline{}$.39	227	. 98	.00	.01	238	00	00	m	00	00.	00.
North Klondike	1989	39	0.923	770.0	44	996.0	0.000	0.034	40	0.988	0.013	44	0.943	0.057	0.000
	1990	150	~	. 12	150	.97	00.	.02	5	.99	.01	Ŋ	96.	.02	.00
	Pooled	189	_	11	O.	.97	00.	.02	190	96.	6.	194	. 95	.03	.00
McQuesten	1989	38	.77	. 22	L.	89	00.	.10	3	.93	.06	m	. 93	.05	.01
	1990	199	(~)	. 16	200	.87	00.	. 12	200	.88	111	ō	. 94	.05	00.
	Pooled	237	0.827	.17	(T)	.87	80.	.12	3	89	.10	238	.94	.05	00
Pelly															
Ross	1988	14	٠	32	13	. 92	8	٧.	13	00.	00.	14	96	.03	•
	1989	30	9.	.33	\sim	.86	00.	Ξ.	30	.98	.01	29	.86	.12	•
Blind	1989	138	9	.34	149	.91	00.	٠,	150	.98	.01	150	.91	.04	•
	Pooled	182	9	. 34	O.	96.	о.	٠.	193	.98	.01	193	.9	.05	•
Tatchun	1988	44	6	34	43	. 93	00.	٥.	47	.97	.02	44	. 90	.08	
	1989	2 .	7.	55.	18	88.	96	٦,	29	. 98	.0	29	. 93	90.	•
	Fooled	n (9	30	19	.91	00.	٥.	16	. 98	.02	73	. 91	.07	-
Big Salmon	1988	2. (- :	29	46	. 85	00.	7	49	.95	.04	49	.82	.17	•
	1989		8	.13	-	96 :	00.	٥.	77	.94	.05	78	.82	.16	•
	Pooled	126	8	91.	123	68	8.	፲.	126	. 95	.04	127	.82	1.6	
Little Salmon	1988	25.0	0.922	0.078	58	0.893	000.0	0.107	29	0.931	0.069	28	0.821	0.179	0.000
	1969	77	7.	52	25	84	. 10	٥.	27	96.	.03	27	.83	. 16	-
Bear Feed	1989	. 8	82	.17	B	77.	.01	∾.	697	. 93	90.	87	.86	.13	
	Pooled	146		9 .	138	.8	. 02	∹	143	. 94	.05	142	.85	. 14	
Takhini	1988	2.4	ည်း	. 14	24	79	00.	S.	25	96.	.04	24	. 52	47	
i i	1990	25	B ?	22	25	9,	٠ و	┌.'	2	. 92	.08	25	9.	.40	
Stony	1990	λI.	98.	. 13	121	. 63	00.	٠.	121	96	.03	121	. 62	37	
	Pooled	168	0.848	. 15	170	90	00.	٥.	-	.95	. 04	170	. 60	39	
Nisutlin	T 989	07		. 28	70	. 95	.02	٥.	70	00.	00.	70	.77	. 22	

Appendix VIII. Continued.

			ALAT			GPI-B1			I-HQQI			s	IDHP-1	
Stock	Year	Z	100	94	z	100	24	Z	100	0	Z	100	74	136
Andreafsky	1988	100	.89	۲,	100	•		66	.95	•	100	0,	00.	.00
Anvik	1987	40	0.888	0.113	40	1.000	0.000	39	0.962	0.039	38	0.987	0.013	0.000
	1988	09	.91	٥.	55		•	09	00.	•	58	Q.	00.	00.
	Pooled	100	. 90	٥.	95	•	•	66	. 98		96	Q.	.01	.00
	1	i	(,			:			1			•
	1988	20	8.		20	٠	•	4.4	. 98	[20	٠		٥.
North Fork	1988	20	. 94	•	20	•		20	.97	. 03	20	•		•
	Pooled	100	.91	•	100	•	•	94	.97	. 02	100	•	•	٥.
Gisasa	1987	47	.89		47	٠		47	.97	.02	47			٥.
	1988	88	.86		91	٠	•	88	.97	. 02	91			٥.
	Pooled	135	.87	•	138	٠	•	135	.97	. 02	138	•	•	•
Henshaw	1987	98	.89	•	87	•	•	39	96.	. 03	87	•	•	•
Jin	1987	78	0.962	0.039	11	1.000	0.000	29	0.983	0.017	78	1.000	0.000	0.000
	Pooled	164	. 92		164	•	•	99	.97	. 02	165			
South Fork Koyukuk	1987	83	.83	•	87	٠	•	20	.00	00.	87	•	•	•
Salcha	1988	100	. 92	•	100	٠	•	95	. 94	.05	100		•	•
Chena	1987	134	.94	•	140	•		121	. 94	. 05	145		•	
	1988	86	.94	•	86	•	•	94	96	.03	96		•	•
	Pooled	232	.94		238	٠		215	. 95	.04	243	•	•	
North Klondike	1989	40	.75		40	٠		44	. 93	90.	40		•	
	1990	150	.91	•	150	٠	•	150	96.	.03	150		•	
	Pooled	190	.87	•	190	•	90.	194	.95	.04	190			
McQuesten	1989	38	.92	•	38	٠	٥.	38	. 94	.05	38	•	•	00.
	1990	199	.95		199	•	0.010	200	96.	.04	200	•	•	000.0
	Pooled	237	. 94	•	237		٥,	238	.95	.04	238			
Pelly		;								1	:			
Ross	1988	₽	٠	•	13	•	•	14		0.	1.4		•	•
	1989	30	٠	•	30	•	•	29		. 12	30	•	•	,
Blind	1989	150	•	•	150	•	•	150	•	.03	150	•	•	•
	Pooled	194	•	•	193			193	•	0.	194			
Tatchun	1988	46	1.000	000.0	49	1.000	00000	7.4	0.990	0.010	49	1.000	0.00.0	0.000
	1989	7.7	•	•	2 2	•	•	9,		. 02	10	•	•	•
	Pooled	7.5	•	٠	18	•		67		0.	59	•	•	
Big Salmon	1988	47	•	٠	6 1	•	•	4 .	•	.03	41. Q/	•	•	•
	1989	75	•		78	•	•	77	•	.02	75	•		•
	Pooled	122	•		127	•	•	126		. 02	124	•		•
Little Salmon	1988	33		•	53	•	•	34	•	. 05	32	•	•	•
	1989	27	•	•	2.7	•		27		.01	27		•	
Bear Feed	1989	87			87	•	•	87	•	.04	87	•	•	•
	Pooled	147			143	•	•	148	•	.04	146			
Takhini	1988	25			25	٠	٠	25	•	.04	25			
	1990	25	•		25	٠	•	25	•	.04	25	•	•	•
Stony	1990	120		•	121	•	•	121		.00	121	•		
	Pooled	170		•	171			171		0.018	171	•	0.000	
Nisutlin	1989	71	•	•	70	•		71		٥.	31	•		

Appendix VIII. Continued.

			sIIs	IDHP-2	:		LDH-B2			₹ W D}	sMDH-B1,2	
Stock	Year	2	100	127	50/83	z	100	71	N	100		70
Andreafsky	1988	97			.04	100			100		0.005	
Anvik	1987	38	•	•	80.	40	•	•	40	•	0.025	
	1988	58	0,966	0.000	0.035	09	1.000	0.000	09	0.983	0.017	0.000
	Pooled	96	•		. 02	100	•		100		0.020	•
	0	L				i L			i.			
South Fork	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	000	086.0	000.0	0.020	000	1.000	0000	20	0.960	0.040	0.000
	1,360 Dooled	000	•			000		•	ה ל ה		•	0.000
	1997	100	•			100	•	٠	7 7	٠	•	0.000
CIOGOG	1966	` .	•		•	, 5		•		•		0000
	1960	100		•		ν.	•	٠	46		•	0.000
	1907	50°	•	•	•	ກ ຕຸດ ຕຸດ		•	ລາ ໄດ້		•	000.0
Tellouper Time	1961	9 0	•			7 0		•	200	•	0.00	9000
ET0	7001	0 5	•			200	٠	•	n (•	•	0.038
44	1007	104	•	•		9 q 7	•	•	100	•		0.021
South Fork Acyukuk	1991	20 7	•		•	88		٠	ж ж	•	•	0.085
Salcha	1988	001	•	•		100			001	•	•	0.040
Chena	1987	145	•	•		151	•	•	149			0.054
	1988	96	•			86		•	96		•	0.05]
	Pooled	243		•	•	249			247		•	0.053
North Klondike	1989	40		•		44		•	40			000.0
	1990	150	•	•		150			150	•		000.0
	Pooled	190	•			g			190			000.0
McQuesten	1989	38		•	•	38			38	•	•	000.0
	1990	200		•	•	200			200	•		0.000
	Pooled	238		00.		3		٥.	238			000.0
Pelly												
Ross	1988	14	•	00.	00.	14	•		14	•		0.000
	1989	30	•	00.	00.	30	•		30	•	•	•
Blind Blind	1989	150	0.997	0.003	0.000	150	1,000	0.000	150	1.000	0.000	000.0
	Pooled	194		00.		194	•	•	194	•	•	•
Tatchun	1988	49	•	00.		49	•		49	•	•	
	1989	10	•	80.	•	29	•		53			
	Pooled	59	•			78	•	•	78		•	•
Big Salmon	1988	49				49	•	•	49			•
	1989	75	•		•	78	•		75	•		
	Pooled	124				127	•	•	124			
Little Salmon	1988	32		0.000	0.00.0	32	•	•	35	•	•	0.000
	1989	27	•			27	•		27			
Bear Feed	1989	87				18			87	•		
	Pooled	146			•	146			149			•
Takhini	1988	25				25	•	•	25			
	1990	25			00	25		•	25			
Stony	1990	121	•		00.	121	7		121			
	Pooled	171	•		۹.	171	1.000	٥.	171			•
Nisutlin	1989	64	•		00.	71	1.000		71	1.000		

050. 0.034 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 PEPA 0.950 0.975 0.966 0.970 0.970 0.940 0.955 0.968 0.967 0.957 0.955 0.955 0.967 0.969 0.969 0.969 0.969 0.969 1.000 0.997 0.997 1.000 11.000 0.987 0.987 0.987 0.987 0.983 0.993 0.993 1.000 1.000 1.000 100 100 40 59 50 47 47 91 138 87 78 87 78 88 100 1147 98 245 40 1150 1 14 30 30 190 194 49 77 77 126 87 87 87 25 25 25 25 27 27 171 171 171 0.140 0.120 0.085 0.150 0.0128 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.075 0.088 0.083 0.085 0.321 0.250 0.160 0.186 0.115 0.091 0.122 0.114 0.014 0.099 0.099 0.099 0.052 0.132 0.055 0.067 0.925 0.913 0.917 0.915 0.860 0.880 0.987 0.988 0.987 0.988 0.987 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.998 0.679 0.750 0.840 0.814 0.885 0.895 0.867 0.856 0.955 0.955 0.950 0.950 0.961 0.981 0.981 0.981 0.981 £ 100 14 150 194 194 77 77 729 729 87 127 149 129 121 171 40 40 60 100 0.148 0.155 0.155 0.290 0.290 0.227 0.227 0.313 0.315 0.215 0.120 0.150 0.083 0.110 0.020 0.080 0.050 0.128 0.077 0.214 0.133 0.133 0.139 0.3458 0.345 0.345 0.314 0.333 0.400 0.367 0.320 0.160 0.273 0.263 78 sMEP-2 0.880 0.850 0.917 0.890 0.980 0.920 0.920 0.950 0.872 0.845 0.845 0.638 0.725 0.725 0.687 0.687 0.687 0.687 0.687 0.687 0.786 0.867 0.867 0.584 0.584 0.729 0.653 0.667 0.667 0.687 0.687 0.727 0.737 40 40 60 00 z 0.011 0.000 0.0004 0.0028** 0.0010 0.003 0.0013 0.0018 0.0018 0.000 0.995 1.000 0.992 0.995 0.990 0.990 0.990 0.983 0.983 0.983 0.993 0.995 0.995 0.990 0.997 0.997 0.997 0.997 1.000 0.997 0.997 1.000 1.000 0.998 0.988 0.988 0.988 0.997 0.997 0.997 0.997 sMEP-1 0.005 0.000 0.008 0.005 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.011 0.035 0.035 0.000 100 40 60 100 z 1988 1988 Pooled 1987 1988 Pooled 1987 Pooled 1987 1988 1987 1988 Pooled 1989 1990 1989 1989 ooled 1988 1987 1988 South Fork Koyukuk North Klondike Fork Fork Little Salmon Bear Feed Andreafsky Salmon South North McQuesten Stony Nisutlin Pelly Ross Henshaw Tatchun Takhini Nulato Salcha Stock Anvik Chena Jim Big

Continued

Appendix VIII.

Appendix VIII. Continued.

				PEPB-1			i	PG	PGM-1			mSOD-1	
Stock	Year	N	100	130	-350	09	Z	100	210	50	N	100	90
Andreafsky	1988	98	.86	.13	00.	00-	100	00.	00.		100	88	0.115
Anvik	1987	40	90	\vdash	0.000	000.0	40	1.000	0.000	0.000	40	•	.05
	1988	58	.85	. 14	00.	.00	9	00.	00.		57	. 97	.02
	Pooled	86	œ	. 12	90.	00.	100	00.	00.	•	76	96.	.03
Nulato										,			
South Fork	1988	20	. 75	. 25	00.		20	•	0000	90.	20	ο.	
North Fork	1988	20	.88	.12	00.	•	20	•	٠	00.	00	Q.	
	Pooled	100	.81	. 18	00.		100	•	•	00.	100	<u>ي</u>	
Gisasa	1987	47	. 79	. 19	00.		47			00.	4.7	œ	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1988	68	.83	16	00.		91			00.	89	σ,	
	Pooled	136	82	.17	00.		138			00.	136	σ.	•
Henshaw	1987	85	.77	. 22	00.		œ	•		00.	0	٥.	
Eir	1987	75	.80	1.19	00.	•	78	•	٠	00.	62	σ,	
	Pooled	160	.78	.20	.00	•	164	•	•	00.	62	٠.	
South Fork Kovukuk	1987	85	74	.25	.00		α	•	•	00.	19	œ.	
Salcha	1988	100	. 78	.21	.00		66			.00	100	σ.	
Chena	1987	139	. 73	. 26	00-	•	150	•	•	00.	143	æ	
	1988	86	.76	23	.00	•	96	•	•	00.	1,6	æ	
	Pooled	237	0.749	0.251	0.000	00	248	1,000	000.0	0.000	240	0.888	0.113
North Klondike	1989	40	. 93	90.	.00	•	4	•	•	00.	44	0	
	1990	150	.92	.08	00.	0.000	150	٠	•	00.	0	•	
	Pooled	190	. 92	.03	00.	00.	σ	•	•	00.	44	٥.	
McOuesten	1989	37	.93	90.	00.	00.	38			. 13	38	٥.	•
	1990	200	.95	.04	00.	00.	200	•	•	.04	0	٥.	•
	Pooled	237	.95	.04	00.	9	G,	•		90.	38	٥.	
Pelly			1				;	4	6		ļ	(
Ross	1988	14	8		8	٠	14	00:	00.	•	14		•
	1989	30	.98		•	٠	30	9	00.	•	ا (ب	98	
Blind	1989	150	.97		•	•	150	00.	00.		100	8	
	Pooled	194	.97			•	194	00.	.00	•	d.	66	٠
Tatchun	1988	49	.96	•	•	٠	48	00.	00.	•	43	. 92	
	1989	29	00.	•	•	•	29	00.	90.	•	53	დ. დ	
	Pooled	78	.98			•	11	00.	9.	٠	16	9	
Big Salmon	1988	48	66.		•	•	49	00,	00.		49	. 93	
1	1989	74	£6:	•	•		78	90.	00.	•	7.8	00.	
	Pooled	122	.98		•	0.004	127	00.	00.	•	127	.97	
Little Salmon	1988	35	00.	•	•	•	35	00.	00.		34	. 95	
	1989	27	.98		•	•	27	. 98	00.	•	27	00.	•
Bear Feed	1989	87	00.		•	•	87	00.	00.		14	.98	
	Pooled	149	.99		•	•	149	.99	00.	•	135	.98	
Takhini	1988	25	00:		•	•	25	90.	90.	•	25	.94	
	1990	25	00.	•	•	•	25	90.	00.		\sim	.85	
Stony	1990	121	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	121	1.000	000.0	0.000	109	0.913	0
1	Pooled	171	00.	•		000.0	171	00.	00.	•	S	90	
Nisutlin	1989	68	. 95	•		•	71	00.	00.	•	89	. 98	•

Appendix VIII. Continued.

			sSOD-1			TP 1-1			TP	I-2			TP I-4	
Stock	Year	Z	-100	-260	z	-100	-121	z	-100	63	-400	z	100	104
Andreafsky	1988	94	94	.05	100		00.	100		8		66	.91	.08
Anvik	1987	40	. 97	. 02	40	•	.00	40	•	.00		40	90	.10
	1988	09	0.975	0.025	9	1.000	000.0	09	1.000	0.000	000.0	09	0.892	0.108
	Pooled	100	.97	.02	100	•	00.	100		00.	•	100	.89	.10
							1	1						
South Fork	1988	49		90.	20	•	00	50		00.	00.	50	88.	ન '
North Fork	1988	20	•	. 03	49	•	90.	49	00.	90.	00.	20	. 95	٥.
	Pooled	66	•	. 04	66	•	00.	66	00.	9.	00.	100	.9	٥.
Gisasa	1987	47	•	90.	43	•	00.	43	96.	8	.03	47	. 91	٩.
	1988	91		90-	91	•	00.	91	.99	00.	8.	91	. 91	٥.
	Pooled	138	0.960	0.040	138	1.000	000.0	138	986.0	0.00.0	0.015	138	0.913	0.087
Henshaw	1987	81		.01	87	•	00.	8.7	00.	00.	00.	87	90	٥.
	1987	78		.02	78	•	.00	78	00.	00.	00.	87.	.83	
	Pooled	159		.01	165		00.	165	00.	00.	00.	165	.87	Ξ.
South Fork Kovukuk	1987	88		.01	88		00.	88	.00	00.	00.	88	. 90	c,
Salcha	1988	100	•	.01	100	•	00.	0	00.	00.	00.	0	.86	Τ,
Chena	1987	148		0.4	141	•	.00	141	00.	00.	00.	139	.88	Ξ,
	1988	67		[86	٠.	00	Φ.	•	00	00.	9	.88	Π.
	Pooled	745		. 6	239	•	00	239	00	00	00	237	88	Γ,
Nove to Klosskip	1000	2.7		2	40	•	00.	1 4	90	00	0	ব	82	
ווסדרון וודסוומדער	0001	150	•	200	15.0	•	20	, It	6	00	00	150	84	!
	70.00	201		3 6	0 0	•	20	190	, 0	96	ì.	190	ã	<u>.</u> –
	POOT CO	2 0	•	3 6	000	•	3 6	γr	, ,		9 6	200	ָ ֓֞֝֞֝֞֜֝֓֓֓֓֞֝֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡	
McQuesten	7227	20 t		30.	ρς (1)	•	00.	n (5 6	00.	3.	2	,	? •
	1990	200		30.	200	•	00,	200	י טועכ טועכ	95	3.	200	ž,	∹'
	Pooled	238		00.	238	٠	00.	7	22	8	3.		2)	٥.
Pelly								,						
Ross	1988	14	٠	٠	Ţ	1	•	Ţ		.03		1.4	7	
	1989	30	٠	•	30	•	•	(T)	.86	. 13	•	30	•	
Blind	1989	150	•	•	150			150	. 94	90.		150	•	•
	Pooled	194	•		194	•		ď	. 93	.07	•	194	•	•
Tatchun	1988	49		•	49	•		49	00.	00.		49	•	•
	1989	59			29		•	29	00.	00.		29		
	Pooled	78	•		78	•	•	78	•	00.	•	78	•	•
Big Salmon	1988	49			49			49	80.	00.		49		
	1989	78			78	•	•	78	96.	.01		7.8	•	•
	Pooled	127			127	•	•	127	.98	.01		127		
Little Salmon	1988	35	•	•	35			35	00.	00.	•	35	•	•
	1989	27			27	•	•	27	98	.01		27		
Bear Feed	1989	87	•		87		•	83	00.	00.	•	87	•	
	Pooled	149	•	•	149	•	•	149	. 99	00.	•	149		
Takhini	1988	25	-	•	25		•	25	00.	00.		25		•
	1990	25			25		•	25	00.	00,		2		
Stony	1990	121	1.000	00000	121	1,000	000.0	121	1.000	00000	0000.0	121	1.000	000.0
	Pooled	171	•	•	171			Ļ-	00.	00.	•	-	•	٠
Nisutlin	1989	71	•		71	•	•	71	00.	00.		71		
H. H. C.	MDD 1	1 4 4 4	Viikan	100000	11	- 644	4	+11	10 10 10		***	40 01	10000	

• The common allele for sMEP-1 in the Yukon River stocks is the alternative allele in California stocks of chinook salmon studied by Gall et al. (1989).

Appendix IX. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1987. Estimates for 1987 were based on analysis of 12 loci.

of 12 loci.	PERIOI) # 1 JUNE 16 TO	JUNE 19	PERIO	D # 2 JUNE 23 TO	JUNE 26
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.8812	0.7873	0.1143	0.7597	0.7228	0.1216
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0000	0.0423	0.0632	0.1841	0.1720	0.1318
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0000	0.0084	0.0247	0.0000	0.0173	0.0360
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0039	0.0175	0.0555	0.0258	0.0487
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.1188	0.1495	0.0915	0.0007	0.0556	0.0827
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0086	0.0204	0.0000	0.0064	0.0189
U.S. Summer Run	0.8812	0.8296	0.0903	0.9438	0.8949	0.0889
U.S. Fall Run	0.0000	0.0122	0.0293	0.0555	0.0431	0.0578
Canadian Fall Run	0.1188	0.1581	0.0886	0.0007	0.0620	0.0837
U.S.	0.8812	0.8418	0.0886	0.9993	0.9380	0.0837
Canada	0.1188	0.1581	0.0886	0.0007	0.0620	0.0837
Summer Run	0.8812	0.8296	0.0903	0.9438	0.8949	0.0889
Fall Run	0.1188	0,1703	0.0903	0.0562	0.1051	0.0889
	PERIC	D # 3 JUNE 30 T	O JULY 3	PERIO	DD # 4 JULY 6 TO	JULY 11
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRA STAND DE
Lower River Summer Run	0.6636	0.5512	0.1401	0.7745	0.7259	0.1360
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0926	0.2074	0.1445	0.2242	0.2119	0.1275
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0077	0.0106	0.0249	0.0000	0.0026	0.0112
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.1756	0.1282	0.1033	0.0000	0.0136	0.0335
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.0032	0.0551	0.0814	0.0013	0.0444	0.0590
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0573	0.0474	0.0558	0.0000	0.0015	0.0086
U.S. Summer Run	0.7562	0.7587	0.1180	0.9987	0.9378	0.0643
U.S. Fall Run	0.1833	0.1388	0.1046	0.0000	0.0162	0.0345
Canadian Fall Run	0.0605	0.1025	0.1011	0.0013	0.0460	0.0600
U.S.	0.9395	0.8975	0.1014	0.9987	0.9540	0.0600
Canada	0.0605	0.1025	0.1014	0.0013	0.0460	0.0600
Summer Run	0.7562	0.7587	0.1180	0.9987	0.9378	0.0643
Fall Run	0.2438	0.2413	0.1180	0.0013	0.0622	0.0643

Appendix IX. (continued)

	PERIO	D # 5 JULY 13 To	D JULY 19	PERIO	D#6 JULY 21 TO) JULY 27
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.4369	0.4131	0.1521	0.0181	0.0942	0.0892
Mid-river Summer Run	0.3923	0.3258	0.1818	0.3553	0.3136	0.1334
Tanana River Fall Run	0.1376	0.1499	0.1145	0.1238	0.1616	0.1099
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0332	0.0447	0.0710	0.0001	0.0316	0.0754
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.0000	0.0508	0.0804	0.3994	0.2840	0.1412
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0157	0.0312	0.1034	0.1150	0.0785
U.S. Summer Run	0.8292	0.7389	0.1308	0.3734	0.4078	0.1281
U.S. Fall Run	0.1708	0.1946	0.1244	0.1239	0.1932	0.1249
Canadian Fall Run	0.0000	0.0665	0.0858	0.5027	0.3990	0.1296
U.\$.	1.0000	0.9334	0.0858	0.4973	0.6010	0.1296
Canada	0.0000	0.0665	0.0858	0.5027	0.3990	0.1296
Summer Run	0.8292	0.7389	0.1308	0.3734	0.4078	0.1281
Fall Run	0.1708	0.2611	0.1308	0.6266	0.5922	0.1281
	PERIO	DD # 7 AUG 6 TO	AUG 10	PERIO	D#8 AUG 12 To	D AUG 17
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.0222	0.0507	0.0568	0.0000	0.0192	0.0419
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0002	0.0324	0.0519	0.2051	0.1740	0.1046
Tanana River Fall Run	0.3692	0.3313	0.1317	0.4157	0.4078	0.1400
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.3148	0.1846	0.1514	0.0000	0.0069	0.0280
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.2937	0.3631	0.1767	0.3497	0.3214	0.1407
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0378	0.0592	0.0296	0.0707	0.0803
U.S. Summer Run	0.0224	0.0831	0.0680	0.2051	0.1932	0.1028
U.S. Fall Run	0.6840	0.5160	0.1739	0.4157	0.4147	0.1410
Canadian Fall Run	0.2937	0.4009	0.1724	0.3792	0.3921	0.1433
U.S.	0.7063	0.5991	0.1724	0.6208	0.6079	0.1433
Canada	0.2937	0.4009	0.1724	0.3792	0.3921	0.1433
Summer Run	0.0224	0.0831	0.0680	0.2051	0.1932	0.1028
Fall Run	0.9776	0.9169	0.0680	0.7949	0.8068	0.1028

Appendix IX. (continued)

	PERIO	D#9 AUG 20 T	O AUG 26
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.0000	0.0093	0.0202
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0483	0.0556	0.0618
Tanana River Fall Run	0.5462	0.4984	0.1601
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0178	0.0466
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.2864	0.3027	0.1735
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.1191	0.1161	0.0901
U.S. Summer Run	0.0483	0.0649	0.0632
U.S. Fali Run	0.5462	0.5162	0.1564
Canadian Fall Run	0.4055	0.4188	0.1659
U. S .	0.5945	0.5812	0.1659
Canada	0.4055	0.4188	0.1659
Summer Run	0.0483	0.0649	0.0632
Fall Run	0.9517	0.9350	0.0632

Appendix X. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1987. Estimates for 1987 were based on analysis of 12 loci.

12 loci.	PERIO	D # 1 JUNE 16 TO	A HENCE 10	PERIO	D # 2 JUNE 23 TO) IIINE 24		
	GIRLSEM	BOOTSTRAP	BOOTSTRAP	GIRLSEM	BOOTSTRAP			
STOCK GROUPING	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	STAND DEV	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	27113	24223	3517	28164	26798	4508		
Mid-river Summer Run	0	1303	1946	6826	6377	4887		
Tanana River Fall Run	0	257	761	0	642	1333		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	119	538	2056	956	1806		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	3655	4601	2814	27	2061	3067		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	264	628	0	237	702		
U.S. Summer Run	27113	25526	2779	34990	33176	3297		
U.S. Fall Run	0	376	901	2056	1598	2144		
Canadian Fall Run	3655	4865	2725	27	2298	3102		
U.S.	27113	25902	2725	37047	34774	3101		
Canada	3655	4865	2725	27	2298	3101		
Summer Run	27113	25526	2779	34990	33176	3297		
Fall Run	3655	5240	2779	2084	3896	3297		
Total	30768	30766	•	37074	37072			
	PERIO	D # 3 JUNE 30 TO	D JULY 3	PERIO	D#4 JULY 6 TO	TO JULY 11		
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	78322	65060	16532	28678	26878	5034		
Mid-river Summer Run	10931	24483	17054	8301	7847	4722		
Tanana River Fall Run	908	1251	2939	0	96	413		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	20725	15131	12197	0	505	1240		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	377	6507	9608	49	1645	2183		
Upper Canadian Yukon	6766	5589	6585	0	57	317		
U.S. Summer Run	89252	89544	13924	36979	34724	2382		
U.S. Fall Run	21633	16382	12349	0	601	1276		
Canadian Fall Run	7143	12096	11938	49	1702	2221		
U.S.	110885	105925	11972	36979	35325	2220		
						2220		
Canada	7143	12096	11972	49	1702	2220		
Canada Summer Run	7143 89252	12096 89544	11972	36979	34724	2382		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					_			

Appendix X. (continued)

	PERIOD # 5 JULY 13 TO JULY 19			PERIOD # 6 JULY 21 TO JULY 27			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAI STAND DEV	
Lower River Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	o	0	0	(
Tanana River Fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	0	0	0		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0	0	0	0	0		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0	0	0		
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Canadian Fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
J.S.	0	0	0	0	0		
Canada	0	0	0	0	0		
Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	-	0	0	•	
	PERIC	DD # 7 AUG 6 TO	AUG 10	PERIOD #8 AUG 12 TO AUG 17			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRA STAND DE	
ower River Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	o	0	0		
Fanana River Fall Run	0	0	o	0	0		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	0	0	0		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0	0	0	0	0		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0	0	0		
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Canadian Fall Run	0	. 0	0	0	0		
U.S.	0	O.	0	0	0		
Canada	0	0	0	0	0		
Summer Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Fall Run	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	-	C	0	-	

Appendix X. (continued)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PERIO)#9 AUG 20 T	O AUG 26
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0	0	0
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	0
Tanana River Fall Run	0	0	0
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	0
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0	0	0
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0
Canadian Fall Run	0	0	0
U.S.	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0
Summer Run	0	0	0
Fall Run	0	0	0
Total	0	0	•

	PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 5 TO JUNE 10			PERIOD # 2 JUNE 14 TO JUNE 17			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTEMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	
Lower River Summer Run	0.8064	0.7753	0.0876	_	0.9575	0.8819	0.0705	
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0267	0.0862	0.0808		0.0236	0.0794	0.0601	
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0731	0.0281	0.0338		0.0000	0.0025	0.0086	
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0426	0.0406	0.0540		0.0030	0.0218	0.0328	
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.0143	0.0358	0.0479		0.0000	0.0051	0.0140	
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0369	0.0340	0.0289		0.0158	0.0094	0.0185	
U.S. Summer Run	0.8331	0.8615	0.0646		0.9812	0.9612	0.0364	
U.S. Fail Run	0.1157	0.0687	0.0633		0.0030	0.0243	0.0333	
Canadian Fall Run	0.0512	0.0697	0.0550		0.0158	0.0145	0.0224	
U.S.	0.9488	0.9302	0.0551		0.9842	0.9855	0.0224	
Canada	0.0512	0.0697	0.0551		0.0158	0.0145	0.0224	
Summer Run	0.8331	0.8615	0.0646		0.9812	0.9612	0.0364	
Fali Run	0.1669	0.1384	0.0646		0.0188	0.0387	0.0364	
	PERIO	D # 3 JUNE 21 TO	JUNE 28	T-7-8-1-	PERIO	D#4 JULY 1 TO	JULY 8	
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	_	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAF STAND DEV	
Lower River Summer Run	0.8966	0.8235	0.0921	_	0.7829	0.7170	0.1122	
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0922	0.1390	0.0945		0.2171	0.2403	0.1175	
Tanana River Fall Rum	0.0112	0.0257	0.0333		0.0000	0.0078	0.0221	
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0008	0.0044		0.0000	0.0106	0.0276	
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.0000	0.0105	0.0184		0.0000	0.0235	0.0336	
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0004	0.0023		0.0000	0.0008	0.0034	
U.S. Summer Run	0.9888	0.9625	0.0381	_	1.0000	0.9572	0.0483	
U.S. Fall Run	0.0112	0.0265	0.0333		0.0000	0.0184	0.0367	
Canadian Fall Run	0.0000	0.0109	0.0184		0.0000	0.0243	0.0337	

0.9756

0.0243

0.9572

0.0427

0.0337

0.0337

0.0483

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1.0000

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1

1.0000

0.0000

0.9888

0.0112

0.9890

0.0109

0.9625

0.0375

0.0184

0.0184

0.0381

0.0381

U.S.

Canada

Fall Run

Summer Run

Appendix XI. (continued)

Fall Run

	PERIOI	PERIOD # 5 JULY 10 TO JULY 15			PERIOD # 6 JULY 17 TO JULY 26			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
ower River Summer Run	0.5701	0.5122	0.1068	0.1325	0.1249	0.0842		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.2271	0.2779	0.1215	0.1415	0.1479	0.1009		
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0000	0.0147	0.0287	0.1344	0.1119	0.0955		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.1849	0.1561	0.0948	0.2489	0.2717	0.1374		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.0000	0.0205	0.0427	0.2508	0.2460	0.1334		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0178	0.0184	0.0217	0.0984	0.0976	0.0626		
U.S. Summer Run	0.7972	0.7901	0.0845	0.2740	0.2727	0.0949		
U.S. Fall Run	0.1849	0.1708	0.0926	0.3833	0.3836	0.1559		
Canadian Fall Run	0.0178	0.0390	0.0470	0.3493	0.3436	0.1407		
U.S.	0.9822	0.9610	0.0470	0.6573	0.6564	0.1407		
Canada	0.0178	0.0390	0.0470	0.3493	0.3436	0.1407		
Summer Run	0.7972	0.7901	0.0845	0.2740	0.2727	0.0949		
Fall Run	0.2028	0.2098	0.0845	0.7326	0.7272	0.0949		
	PERIOD # 7 JULY 27 TO AUG 6			PERIC	D#8 AUG 8 TO	O AUG 16		
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	0.0938	0.0951	0.0861	0.0225	0.0281	0.0321		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0830	0.1532	0.1165	0.0352	0.1067	0.0833		
Tanana River Fail Run	0.0505	0.1119	0.0846	0.4045	0.4074	0.0907		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.4258	0.3386	0.1780	0.0530	0.1334	0.1099		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.2710	0.2402	0.1707	0.4001	0.2371	0.1251		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0759	0.0610	0.0617	0.0847	0.0873	0.0670		
U.S. Summer Run	0.1767	0.2483	0.1249	0.0577	0.1348	0.0805		
U.S. Fall Run	0.4763	0.4506	0.1801	0.4575	0.5408	0.1252		
Canadian Fall Run	0.3470	0.3012	0.1674	0.4848	0.3244	0.1308		
U.S.	0.6530	0.6988	0.1674	0.5152	0.6756	0.1308		
Canada	0.3470	0.3012	0.1674	0.4848	0.3244	0.1308		
Summer Run	0.1767	0.2483						

0.8233

0.7517

0.1249

0.9423

0.8652

0.0804

Appendix XI. (continued)

· = ·. <u>=</u>	PERIOD # 9 AUG 23 TO AUG 30						
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV				
Lower River Summer Run	0.0432	0.0752	0.0455				
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0553	0.0648	0.0601				
Tanana River Fall Run	0.7009	0.6281	0.0807				
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.1045	0.1061	0.0752				
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.0347	0.0639	0.0693				
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0613	0.0620	0.0345				
U.S. Summer Run	0.0985	0.1399	0.0598				
U.S. Fall Run	0.8055	0.7342	0.0850				
Canadian Fall Run	0.0960	0.1259	0.0734				
U.S.	0.9040	0.8741	0.0734				
Canada	0.0960	0.1259	0.0734				
Summer Run	0.0985	0.1399	0.0598				
Fall Run	0.9015	0.8601	0.0598				

Appendix XII. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1988.

· ·	_							
ı	PERIO	D # 1 JUNE 5 TO	JUNE 10	PERIO	D # 2 JUNE 14 TO	JUNE 17		
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTLMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	51618	49628	5606	173175	159486	12755		
Mid-river Summer Run	1710	5519	5172	4274	14357	10878		
Tanana River Fall Run	4677	1800	2166	0	453	1560		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	2729	2596	3457	547	3937	5940		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	917	2290	3064	0	923	2535		
Upper Canadian Yukon	2359	2175	1853	2858	1692	3346		
U.S. Summer Run	53328	55147	4132	177450	173843	6578		
U.S. Fall Run	7406	4396	4050	547	4390	6019		
Canadian Fall Run	3276	4465	3523	2858	2615	4055		
U.S.	60734	59543	3524	177996	178233	4053		
Canada	3276	4465	3524	2858	2615	4053		
Summer Run	53328	55147	4132	177450	173843	6578		
Fali Run	10682	8861	4132	3404	7005	6578		
Total	64010	64008		180854	180847			
	PERIO	D # 3 JUNE 21 TO	JUNE 28	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 1 TO JULY 8			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	186648	171425	19170	136122	124655	19513		
Mid-river Summer Run	19201	28930	19666	37739	41777	20427		
Tanana River Fall Run	2323	5360	6927	0	1355	3842		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	166	916	1	1838	4804		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	1	2185	3824	5	4083	5849		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	93	479	0	147	598		
U.S. Summer Run	205848	200355	7935	173861	166433	8401		
U.S. Fall Run	2323	5526	6940	1	3192	6385		
Canadian Fall Run	1	2279	3832	5	4230	5861		
U.S.	208171	205881	3833	173861	169625	5861		
Canada	1	2279	3833	5	4230	5861		
Canada Summer Run		2279 200355	3833 7935	173861	4230 166433	5861 8401		
	1							

Appendix XII. (continued)

	PERIO	PERIOD # 5 JULY 10 TO JULY 15			PERIOD # 6 JULY 17 TO JULY 26			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	12142	10908	2275	0	0	0		
Mid-river Summer Run	4837	5919	2587	0	0	0		
Tanana River Fall Run	0	313	612	0	0	0		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	3939	3325	2019	0	0	0		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0	437	910	0	0	0		
Upper Canadian Yukon	379	392	462	0	0	0		
U.S. Summer Run	16978	16827	1799	0	0	0		
U.S. Fall Run	3939	3638	1972	0	0	0		
Canadian Fall Run	379	830	1001	0	0	0		
U.S.	20917	20465	1001	0	0	0		
Canada	379	830	1001	0	0	Đ		
Summer Run	16978	16827	1799	0	0	0		
Fall Run	4318	4468	1799	0	0	C		
Total	21296	21295	-	0	0	-		
	PERIO	D # 7 JULY 27 T	O AUG 6	PERIO	PERIOD #8 AUG 8 TO AUG 16			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAI STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	0	0	0	731	911	1041		
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	0	1144	3466	2704		
Tanana River Fall Run	0	0	0	13137	13233	2945		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	0	1722	4332	3569		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0	0	0	12995	7701	4063		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0	2751	2835	2175		
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0	1875	4377	2613		
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0	14859	17565	4067		
Canadian Fall Run	0	0	0	15746	10536	4248		
U.S.	0	0	0	16734	21942	4248		
Canada	0	0	0	15746	10536	4248		
Summer Run	0	0	0	1875	4377	2613		
Fall Run	0	0	0	30605	28101	2613		
Total	0	0	-	32480	32478	-		

Appendix XII. (continued)

	PERIO	#9 AUG 23 TO	O AUG 30
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	541	941	570
Mid-river Summer Run	693	811	752
Tanana River Fall Run	8773	7861	1010
Chandalar/Sheenjek	1308	1328	942
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	434	800	868
Upper Canadian Yukon	767	775	432
U.S. Summer Run	1233	1751	748
U.S. Fail Run	10081	9189	1063
Canadian Fall Run	1202	1576	919
U.S.	11314	10940	919
Canada	1202	1576	919
Summer Run	1233	1751	748
Fall Run	11283	10764	748
Total	12516	12516	

Appendix XIII. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1989.

	PERIOI) # 1 JUNE 13 TC	JUNE 16	PERIO	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 20 TO JUNE 25			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	0.9148	0.8342	0.0818	0.7869	0.7019	0.0947		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0818	0.1357	0.0762	0.1958	0.2208	0.0933		
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0034	0.0234	0.0340	0.0078	0.0391	0.0420		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0006	0.0028	0.0000	0.0059	0.0225		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.0000	0.0060	0.0200	0.0001	0.0170	0.0290		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0093	0.0153	0.0203		
U.S. Summer Run	0.9966	0.9699	0.0385	0.9827	0.9227	0.0497		
U.S. Fail Run	0.0034	0.0240	0.0344	0.0078	0.0450	0.0437		
Canadian Fall Run	0.0000	0.0060	0.0200	0.0094	0.0323	0.0339		
U.S.	1.0000	0.9939	0.0200	0.9906	0.9676	0.0339		
Canada	0.0000	0.0060	0.0200	0.0094	0.0323	0.0339		
Summer Run	0.9966	0.9699	0.0385	0.9827	0.9227	0.0497		
Fall Run	0.0034	0.0301	0.0385	0.0173	0.0773	0.0497		
	PERIO	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 27 TO JUNE 30			PERIOD # 4 JULY 4 TO JULY 7			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRA STAND DE		
Lower River Summer Run	0.6641	0.6562	0.1262	0.7121	0.6719	0.1229		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.3271	0.3101	0.1270	0.2373	0.2411	0.1205		
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0087	0.0244	0.0393	0.0505	0.0573	0.0594		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0.0107	0.0222		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.0000	0.0063	0.0140	0.0000	0.0143	0.0265		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0029	0.0130	0.0000	0.0047	0.0115		
U.S. Summer Run	0.9913	0.9663	0.0459	0.9494	0.9130	0.0631		
U.S. Fall Run	0.0087	0.0245	0.0395	0.0506	0.0680	0.0616		
Canadian Fall Run	0.0000	0.0092	0.0214	0.0000	0.0189	0.0278		
U.S.	1.0000	0.9908	0.0214	1.0000	0.9810	0.0278		
Canada	0.0000	0.0092	0.0214	0.0000	0.0189	0.0278		
				-				
Summer Run	0.9913	0.9663	0.0459	0.9494	0.9130	0.0631		

Appendix XIII. (cc	intinued)
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	PERIO	PERIOD # 5 JULY 11 TO JULY 16				PERIOD # 6 JULY 19 TO JULY 28			
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	0.3770	0.3227	0.0808	•	0.1800	0.1524	0.0717		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0010	0.0722	0.0738		0.0692	0.1053	0.0716		
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0154	0.0551	0.0539		0.1666	0.1561	0.0941		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.2560	0.2145	0.1399		0.4104	0.3468	0.1452		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0.3134	0.2850	0.1320		0.0809	0.1533	0.1262		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0372	0.0503	0.0453		0.0929	0.0860	0.0580		
U.S. Summer Run	0.3780	0.3949	0.0965	_	0.2492	0.2577	0.0904		
U.S. Fall Run	0.2713	0.2697	0.1475		0.5770	0.5030	0.1605		
Canadian Fall Run	0.3506	0.3354	0.1275		0.1738	0.2393	0.1347		
U.S.	0.6494	0.6646	0.1275	_	0.8262	0.7607	0.1347		
Canada	0.3506	0.3354	0.1275		0.1738	0.2393	0.1347		
Summer Run	0.3780	0.3949	0.0965	•	0.2492	0.2577	0.0904		
Fall Run	0.6220	0.6050	0.0965		0.7508	0.7422	0.0904		
	PERIO	PERIOD # 7 AUG 1 TO AUG 4			PERIOD # 8 AUG 8 TO AUG 11				
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	_	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		
Lower River Summer Run	0.0011	0.0478	0.0509	•	0.1221	0.1474	0.0784		
Mid-river Summer Run	0.2358	0.1973	0.1138		0.1452	0.1634	0.1072		
Tanana River Fall Run	0.1416	0.1683	0.1059		0.1842	0.1416	0.0894		
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.3129	0.2790	0.1504		0.4174	0.3294	0.1421		
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.1872	0.2087	0.1316		0.1249	0.1652	0.1163		
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.1214	0.0988	0.0725		0.0062	0.0530	0.0633		
U.S. Summer Run	0.2369	0.2451	0.1067	-	0.2673	0.3108	0.0873		
U.S. Summer Run U.S. Fall Run		0.2451 0.4473	0.1067 0.1855	-	0.2673 0.6016	0.3108 0.4710	0.0873 0.1560		
	0.2369			-					
U.S. Fall Run	0.23 69 0.4545	0.4473	0.1855		0.6016	0.4710	0.1560		
U.S. Fall Run Canadian Fall Run	0.2369 0.4545 0.3086	0.4473 0.3075	0.1855 0.1533		0.6016 0.1311	0.4710 0.2182	0.1560 0.1193		
U.S. Fall Run Canadian Fall Run U.S.	0.2369 0.4545 0.3086 0.6914	0.4473 0.3075 0.6925	0.1855 0.1533 0.1533	•	0.6016 0.1311 0.8689	0.4710 0.2182 0.7818	0.1560 0.1193 0.1193		

Appendix XIII. (continued)

	PERIO	D#9 AUG 15 TO	O AUG 22
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.0063	0.0334	0.0334
Mid-river Summer Run	0.1071	0.1322	0.0859
Tanana River Fall Run	0.4197	0.4534	0.0997
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0036	0.0531	0.0625
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0.4296	0.2955	0.1215
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0337	0.0324	0.0349
U.S. Summer Run	0.1134	0.1656	0.0861
U.S. Fall Run	0.4233	0.5065	0.1187
Canadian Fall Run	0.4633	0.3279	0.1152
U.S.	0.5367	0.6721	0.1152
Canada	0.4633	0.3279	0.1152
Summer Run	0.1134	0.1656	0.0861
Fall Run	0.8866	0.8344	0.0861

Appendix XIV. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1989.

	PERIO	# 1 JUNE 13 TO	JUNE 16		PERIO	D # 2 JUNE 20 TO	JUNE 25
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	131805	120197	11785		113143	100912	13620
Mid-river Summer Run	11788	19554	10981		28156	31747	13413
Tanana River Fall Run	495	3378	4902		1127	5621	6037
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	83	402		1	845	3232
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0	867	2886		12	2446	4162
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	3	17		1342	2199	2921
U.S. Summer Run	143592	139751	5548		141299	132659	7144
U.S. Fall Run	495	3461	4950		1127	6466	6278
Canadian Fall Run	0	870	2886		1354	4645	4870
U.S.	144087	143211	2886		142426	139125	4868
Canada	0	870	2886		1354	4645	4868
Summer Run	143592	139751	5546		141299	132659	7144
Fall Run	495	4330	5546		2481	11111	7144
Total	144087	144081	-		143780	143770	•
	PERIO	# 3 JUNE 27 TO	ПИМЕ 30		PERIC	DD # 4 JULY 4 TC	JULY 7
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	108615	107314	20642		40964	38653	7069
Mid-river Summer Run	53501	50719	20769		13649	13867	6934
Tanana River Fall Run	1427	3987	6433		2908	3299	3416
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	12	47		4	613	1278
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0	1032	2294		0	821	1524
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	470	2132		0	268	659
U.S. Summer Run	162116	158032	7503		54612	52520	3627
U.S. Fall Run	1427	3999	6453		2911	3912	3543
Canadian Fall Run	0	1501	3499		0	1089	1599
U.S.	163543	162031	3499	_	57524	56432	1598
Canada	0	1501	3499		a	1089	1598
Summer Run	162116	158032	7499	• –	54612	52520	3627
Fall Run	1427	5500	7499		2911	5000	3627
Totai	163543	163532	-	_	57524	57521	-

Appendix XIV. (contined)

	PERIO	# 5 JULY 11 TO	JULY 16	PERIO	D # 6 JULY 19 TO	JULY 28
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	14589	12487	3128	788	668	314
Mid-river Summer Run	40	2796	2857	303	461	313
Tanana River Fall Run	595	2134	2087	730	684	412
Chandalar/Sheenjek	9906	8302	5413	1798	1520	636
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	12128	11029	5108	354	671	553
Upper Canadian Yukon	1440	1948	1754	407	377	254
U.S. Summer Run	14629	15283	3734	1092	1129	396
U.S. Fall Run	10500	10436	5707	2528	2204	703
Canadian Fall Run	13568	12977	4934	762	1048	590
U.S.	25129	25719	4934	3619	3333	590
Canada	13568	12977	4934	762	1048	590
Summer Run	14629	15283	3734	1092	1129	396
Fall Run	24068	23413	3734	3289	3252	396
Total	38697	38696	•	4381	4381	-
	PERIO	DD # 7 AUG 1 TC	AUG 4	PERIO	D#8 AUG 8 TO) AUG 11
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAI STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	. 55	2344	2493	776	936	498
Mid-river Summer Run	11555	9668	5578	922	1038	681
Tanana River Fall Run	6938	8248	5189	1171	900	568
Chandalar/Sheenjek	15333	13672	7371	2652	2093	903
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	9172	10228	6447	794	1050	739
Upper Canadian Yukon	5950	4841	3552	39	337	402
U.S. Summer Run	11610	12012	5231	1698	1975	555
U.S. Fall Run	22271	21920	9088	3823	2993	991
Canadian Fall Run	15122	15070	7514	833	1386	758
		22002	7513	5521	4967	758
U.S.	33881	33932				
U.S. Canada	33881 15122	15070	7513	833	1386	758
				833 1698	1386 1975	
Canada	15122	15070	7513			758 555 555

Appendix XIV. (continued)

	PERIOD	#9 AUG 15 TO	O AUG 22
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	114	605	606
Mid-river Summer Run	1942	2398	1558
Tanana River Fall Run	7613	8223	1808
Chandalar/Sheenjek	65	963	1133
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	7792	5360	2204
Upper Canadian Yukon	612	588	633
U.S. Summer Run	2056	3004	1561
U.S. Fall Run	7678	9186	2154
Canadian Fall Run	8404	5947	2089
U.S.	9734	12190	2089
Canada	8404	5947	2089
Summer Run	2056	3004	1561
Fall Run	16082	15134	1561
Total	18138	18137	-

Appendix XV. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1990.

	PERIO	D#1 ЛИМЕ 6 ТО	JUNE 13	PERIO	O # 2 JUNE 15 TO	JUNE 19
STOCK GROUPING .	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.8593	0.8015	0.0979	0.8147	0.7188	0.0961
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0044	0.0689	0.0832	0.1294	0.1864	0.0995
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0636	0.0646	0.0524	0.0388	0.0549	0.0539
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0051	0.0159	0.0016	0.0165	0.0319
Fishing Br/Canadian Mainstern	0.0728	0.0504	0.0646	0.0000	0.0087	0.0209
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0095	0.0165	0.0154	0.0147	0.0225
U.S. Summer Run	0.8637	0.8704	0.0693	0.9441	0.9052	0.0628
U.S. Fall Run	0.0636	0.0697	0.0553	0.0405	0.0713	0.0608
Canadian Fall Run	0.0728	0.0598	0.0658	0.0154	0.0234	0.0287
U.S.	0.9272	0.9401	0.0658	0.9846	0.9765	0.0287
Canada	0.0728	0.0598	0.0658	0.0154	0.0234	0.0287
Summer Run	0.8637	0.8704	0.0693	0.9441	0.9052	0.0628
Fail Run	0.1363	0.1295	0.0693	0.0559	0.0948	0.0628
	PERIO	D # 3 JUNE 22 TO	JUNE 29	PERIO	D # 4 JULY 3 TO	JULY 11
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.9133	0.8456	0.0757	0.7074	0.6893	0.1048
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0854	0.0996	0.0712	0.2722	0.2114	0.1113
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0001	0.0140	0.0258	0.0015	0.0309	0.0454
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0000	0.0046	0.0140	0.0000	0.0084	0.0244
Fishing Br/Canadian Mainstern	0.0011	0.0302	0.0326	0.0113	0.0407	0.0467
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0060	0.0109	0.0076	0.0192	0.0245
U.S. Summer Run	0.9987	0.9452	0.0449	0.9796	0.9008	0.0627
U.S. Fall Run	0.0001	0.0186	0.0292	0.0016	0.0393	0.0491
Canadian Fall Run	0.0011	0.0362	0.0349	0.0189	0.0599	0.0528
U.S.	0.9989	0.9637	0.0349	0.9811	0.9401	0.0528
Canada	0.0011	0.0362	0.0349	0.0189	0.0599	0.0528
Summer Run	0.9987	0.9452	0.0449	0.9796	0.9008	0.0627

Appendix XV. (continued)

*	PERIO) # 5 JULY 14 TO	JULY 20		PERIO	O # 6 JULY 24 TO	JULY 31
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRL ESTIN		BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.2066	0.1919	0.0920	0.41	43	0.3371	0.1121
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0172	0.1089	0.0996	0.00	129	0.0747	0.0880
Tanana River Fall Run	0.0021	0.0541	0.0689	0.04	41	0.0708	0.0787
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.3827	0.3203	0.1520	0.17	71	0.1704	0.1319
Fishing Br/Canadian Mainstern	0.1872	0.1404	0.1201	0.31	64	0.2865	0.1463
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.2043	0.1844	0.0733	0.04	52	0.0603	0.0541
U.S. Summer Run	0.2238	0.3008	0.1134	0.41	73	0.4118	0.1100
U.S. Fall Run	0.3847	0.3743	0.1562	0.22	12	0.2413	0.1431
Canadian Fall Run	0.3915	0.3248	0.1355	0.36	16	0.3468	0.1452
U.S.	0.6085	0.6751	0.1355	0.63	84	0.6531	0.1452
Canada	0.3915	0.3248	0.1355	0.36	16	0.3468	0.1452
Summer Run	0.2238	0.3008	0.1134	0.41	.73	0.4118	0.1099
Fall Run	0.7762	0.6992	0.1134	0.58	127	0.5881	0.1099
	PERI	OD # 7 AUG 3 TO	AUG 8		PERIO	D#8 AUG 11 T	O AUG 18
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRL ESTIM		BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.0000	0:0118	0.0269	0.00	000	0.0288	0.0320
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0000	0.0344	0.0492	0.00	07	0.0513	0.0724
Tanana River Fall Run	0.2205	0.1986	0.0881	0.30	006	0.2964	0.1302
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.3130	0.3312	0.1449	0.04	198	0.0830	0.0954
Fishing Br/Canadian Mainstem	0.3074	0.2782	0.1338	0.61	19	0.4849	0.1684
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.1591	0.1458	0.0757	0.03	169	0.0555	0.0618
U.S. Summer Run	0.0000	0.0462	0.0560	0.00	007	0.0801	0.0785
U.S. Summer Run U.S. Fall Run	0.0000 0.5335	0.0462 0.5298	0.0 560 0.1545	0.00 0.35		0.0801 0.3794	0.07 85 0.1554
					505		
U.S. Fall Run	0.5335	0.5298	0.1545	0.35	505 188	0.3794	0.1554
U.S. Fall Run Canadian Fall Run	0.5335 0.4665	0.5298 0.4240	0.1545 0.1486	0.33	505 588 512	0.3794 0.5404	0.1554 0.1637
U.S. Fall Run Canadian Fall Run U.S.	0.5335 0.4665 0.5335	0.5298 0.4240 0.5760	0.1545 0.1486 0.1486	0.35 0.64 0.35	505 588 512 488	0.3794 0.5404 0.4595	0.1554 0.1637 0.1637

Appendix XV. (continued)

	PERIOI	O#9 AUG 20 TO	O AUG 23
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0.0001	0.0230	0.0364
Mid-river Summer Run	0.0006	0.0399	0.0576
Tanana River Fall Run	0.4424	0.4246	0.1222
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0.0011	0.0526	0.0738
Fishing Br/Canadian Mainstern	0.4748	0.3915	0.1393
Upper Canadian Yukon	0.0811	0.0683	0.0489
U.S. Summer Run	0.0007	0.0629	0.0625
U.S. Fall Run	0.4435	0.4773	0.1335
Canadian Fall Run	0.5558	0.4597	0.1380
U.S.	0.4442	0.5402	0.1380
Canada	0.5558	0.4597	0.1380
Summer Run	0.0007	0.0629	0.0625
Fall Run	0.9993	0.9370	0.0625

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Appendix XVI. Yukon River District 1 chum salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1990.

	PERIC	D#1 JUNE 6 TO	JUNE 13	PERIO) # 2 JUNE 15 TO	JUNE 19
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0	0	0	88005	77647	10382
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	0	13981	20130	10752
Tanana River Fall Run	0	0	0	4194	5929	5825
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	٥	178	1777	3441
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	0	0	0	3	942	2257
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0	1659	1589	2428
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0	101986	97777	6784
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0	4372	7706	6567
Canadian Fall Run	0	0	0	1662	2531	3098
U.S.	0	0	0	106358	105483	3096
Canada	0	0	0	1662	2531	3096
Summer Run	0	0	0	101986	97777	6784
Fall Run	0	0	0	6034	10237	6784
Total	0	0	•	108020	108014	•
	PERIO	D # 3 JUNE 22 TO	JUNE 29	PERIO	D # 4 JULY 3 TO	JULY 11
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	32558	30143	2697	3709	3614	549
Mid-river Summer Run	3045	3551	2538	1427	1109	583
Tanana River Fall Run	4	500	920	8	162	238
Chandalar/Sheenjek	1	163	498	0	44	128
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	40	1077	1162	59	213	245
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	214	388	40	101	129
U.S. Summer Run	35603	33693	1602	5136	4723	329
U.S. Fall Run	5	662	1042	8	206	257
Canadian Fall Run	40	1291	1243	99	314	277
U.S.	35608	34356	1243	5144	4929	277
Canada	40	1291	1243	99	314	277
Cattaua			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	
Summer Run	35603	33693	1601	5136	4723	329
	35603 45	33693 1953	1601 1601	5136 107	4723 520	329 329

Appendix XVI. (continued)
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Appendix XVI. (continued)	DEDIO	# 5 JULY 14 TO	ии у 20	PERIOD	# 6 JULY 24 TO	JULY 31
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0	0	0	1865	1517	505
Mid-river Summer Run	0	0	0	13	336	396
Tanana River Fall Run	0	0	0	198	319	354
Chandalar/Sheenjek	0	0	0	797	767	594
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstern	0	0	0	1424	1290	658
Upper Canadian Yukon	0	0	0	203	271	244
U.S. Summer Run	0	0	0	1878	1854	49:
U.S. Fall Run	0	0	0	995	1086	64-
Canadian Fall Run	0	0	0	1627	1561	65
U.S.	0	0	0	2874	2940	65
Canada	0	0	0	1627	1561	65
Summer Run	0	0	0	1878	1854	49
Fall Run	0	0	0	2623	2647	_ 49
Total	0	0	•	4501	4501	
	PERI	OD # 7 AUG 3 TO	AUG 8	PERIO	D#8 AUG 11 T	O AUG 18
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTEMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRA STAND DB
Lower River Summer Run	0	221	503	0	0	
Mid-river Summer Run	0	643	921	0	0	
Tanana River Fall Run	4129	37 2 0	1651	0	0	
Chandalar/Sheenjek	5863	6202	2714	0	0	
Fishing Br./Canadisn Mainstern	5756	5211	2505	0	0	
Upper Canadian Yukon	2980	2730	1417	0	0	
U.S. Surnmer Run	0	865	1049	0	0	
U.S. Fall Run	9992	9922	2894	0	0	
Canadian Fall Run	8736	7941	2783	0	0	·
U.S.	9992	10786	2782	0	0	•
Canada	8736	7941	2782	0	0	
Summer Run	-0	865	1049	0	0	
Fail Run	18728	17863	1049	0	0	
Total	18728	18727	_	0	0	

Appendix XVI. (continued)

	PERIO	D#9 AUG 20 T	O AUG 23
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River Summer Run	0	95	149
Mid-river Summer Run	3	164	237
Tanana River Fall Run	1817	1744	502
Chandalar/Sheenjek	4	216	303
Fishing Br./Canadian Mainstem	1950	1608	572
Upper Canadian Yukon	333	280	201
U.S. Summer Run	3	259	257
U.S. Fall Run	1822	1961	549
Canadian Fall Run	2283	1889	567
U.S.	1825	2219	567
Canada	2283	1889	567
Summer Run	3	259	257
Fall Run	4105	3849	257
Total	4108	4108	-

Appendix XVII. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1987.

	PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 5 TO JUNE 13	JUNE 13	PERIOL	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 16 TO JUNE 23	UNE 23
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.0645	0.0837	0.0417	0.1943	0.1962	0.0475
Mid-nver-USA	0.2259	0.2377	0.0538	0.1123	0.1194	0.0382
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.2148	0.1879	0.0555	0.0865	0.0927	0.0410
Peliy	0.3154	0.3075	0.0581	0.2667	0.2718	0.0499
Mid-nver Canadian Yukon	0.1468	0.1604	0.0628	0.3393	0.3040	0.0647
Takhini	0.0327	0.0262	0.0231	0.0010	0.0159	0.0228
United States	0.2903	0.3180	0.0574	0.3066	0.3156	0.0493
Canada	0.7097	0.6820	0.0574	0.6934	0.6844	0.0493
		PERIOD # 3 JUNE 26 TO JULY 3	JULY 3	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 6 TO JULY 15	ULY 15
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.3855	0.3797	0.0583	0.7720	0.7862	0.0615
Mid-river-USA	0.1342	0.1361	0.0399	0.0510	0.0451	0.0346
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0433	0.0465	0.0348	0.0000	0.0003	0.0017
Pelly	0.0812	0.0868	0.0436	0.0315	0.0353	0.0302
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.2895	- 0.2938	0.0638	0.0939	0.0741	0.0516
Takhini	0.0662	0.0572	0.0400	0.0517	0.0589	0.0424
United States	0.5197	0.5158	0.0501	0.8229	0.8313	0.0523
Canada	0.4803	0.4842	0.0501	0.1771	0.1687	0.0523

Appendix XVIII. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1987.

	PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 5 TO JUNE 13	UNE 13	PERIO	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 16 TO JUNE 23	JUNE 23
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9816	5166	2400
Mid-nver-USA	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5674	6030	1932
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4368	4682	2072
Pelly	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13474	13731	2521
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	17142	15360	3268
Takhini	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	49	805	11511
United States	00000	0.0000	0.0000	15490	15945	2493
Canada	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	35034	34578	2493
Total	0.0000	0.0000		50524	50523	
	PERIOI	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 26 TO JULY	JULY 3	PERIC	PERIOD # 4 JULY 6 TO JULY 15	ULY 15
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	9327	9187	1411	1486	1513	118
Mid-nver-USA	3247	3292	964	86	87	19
Lower Canadian Yukon	1048	1125	842	0	1	3
Pelly	1965	2099	1055	61	89	58
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	7003	7106	1544	181	143	66
Takhini	1603	1383	196	100	113	82
United States	12574	12478	1211	1584	1600	101
Canada	11618	11713	1211	341	325	101
Total	24192	24192		1925	1925	

Appendix XIX. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1988.

	PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 5 TO JUNE 10	JUNE 10	PERIO	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 14 TO JUNE 17	JUNE 17
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.1591	0.1665	0.0589	0.1808	0.1751	0.0530
Mid-river-USA	0.2746	0.2677	0.0517	0.2240	0.2347	0.0585
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0868	0.0919	0.0458	0.0509	0.0427	0.0313
Pelly	0.2837	0.2794	0.0571	0.2269	0.2075	0.0592
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.1958	0.1907	0.0581	0.3141	0.3324	0.0640
Takhini	0.0000	0.0038	0.0130	0.0032	0.0076	0.0131
United States	0.4337	0.4342	0.0570	0.4048	0.4098	0.0584
Canada	0.5663	0.5658	0.0570	0.5952	0.5902	0.0584
	PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 21 TO JUNE 29	JUNE 29	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JUNE 30 TO JULY	O DULY 8
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.4356	0.4391	0.0543	0.4883	0.4944	0.0607
Mid-river-USA	0.0897	0.1018	0.0457	0.0670	0.0703	0.0307
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0394	0.0256	0.0280	0.0847	0.0740	0.0435
Pelly	0.1322	0.1158	0.0336	0.0486	0.0527	0.0412
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.2964	0.3057	0.0588	0.1689	0.1741	0.0711
Takhini	0.0068	0.0122	0.0194	0.1424	0.1345	0.0609
United States	0.5253	0.5408	0.0490	0.5553	0.5647	0.0578
Canada	0.4747	0.4592	0.0490	0.4447	0.4353	0.0578

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STOCK GROUPING GIRLSEM BOOTSTRAP BA Lower River-USA 0.5718 0.5490 STIMATE STIMATE ST Mid-river-USA 0.1451 0.1523 0.1523 O.1523 Poly Delty 0.0023 Poly Delty 0.0127 Delty Delty 0.1596 Delty Delty 0.1596 Delty Delty Delty 0.0340 Delty Delty 0.0340 Delty Delty		PERIO	PERIOD # 5 JULY 11 TO JULY 15	3 JULY 15
River-USA 0.5718 cr-USA 0.1451 Canadian Yukon 0.0851 cr Canadian Yukon 0.1813 States 0.7169 O.2831	STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Canadian Yukon 0.0851 Canadian Yukon 0.0851 cr Canadian Yukon 0.1813 Canadian Yukon 0.1813 Canadian Yukon 0.1813 Canadian Yukon 0.1813	Lower River-USA	0.5718	0.5490	0.0949
Canadian Yukon 0.0851 er Canadian Yukon 0.1813 States 0.7169 0.2831 0.2831	Mid-nver-USA	0.1451	0.1523	0.0645
6.0001 or Canadian Yukon 0.1813 0.0166 States 0.7169	Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0851	0.0923	0.0610
er Canadian Yukon 0.1813 0.0166 States 0.7169	Pelly	0.0001	0.0127	0.0293
0.0166 States 0.7169	Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.1813	0.1596	0.0815
States 0.7169 0.2831	Takhini	0.0166	0.0340	0.0456
0.2831	United States	0.7169	0.7013	0.0735
	Canada	0.2831	0.2987	0.0735

Appendix XX. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1988.

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		PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 5 TO JUNE 10	JUNE 10		PERIOI	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 14 TO JUNE 17	JUNE 17
STOCK GROUPING	:	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA		530	554	196		4245	4112	1245
Mid-river-USA		914	892	172		5261	5511	1374
Lower Canadian Yukon		289	306	153		1195	1004	734
Pelly		945	930	190		5329	4872	1391
Mid-river Canadian Yukon		652	635	194		7377	7805	1504
Takhini		0	13	43	•	7.5	179	308
United States		1444	1446	190		9507	9623	1370
Canada		1886	1884	190	•	13976	13860	1370
	Total	3330	3330			23483	23483	
		PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 21 TO JUNE 29	JUNE 29		PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JUNE 30 TO JULY 8	O JULY 8
STOCK GROUPING		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA		10025	10103	1249		3320	3361	413
Mid-nver-USA		2063	2342	1051		456	478	209
Lower Canadian Yukon		906	588	44		576	203	296
Pelly		3042	2665	772		331	359	280
Mid-river Canadian Yukon		6820	7034	1353		1149	1183	483
Takhini		156	280	445	i	896	914	414
United States		12088	12445	1128		3775	3840	393
Canada		10924	10567	1128	ı	3024	2959	393
_	Total	23012	23012			6629	6619	

Appendix XX. (continued)

	PERIOD	PERIOD # 5 JULY 11 TO JULY 15	JULY 15
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	266	255	44
Mid-river-USA	1.9	11	30
Lower Canadian Yukon	40	43	78
Pelly	0	9	14
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	84	74	38
Takhini	80	16	21
United States	333	326	*
Canada	132	139	*
Total	465	465	

Appendix XXI. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1989.

	PERIOD	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 10 TO JUNE 16) JUNE 16	PERIOI	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 20 TO JUNE 25) JUNE 25
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.1328	0.1430	0.0540	0.2849	0.2752	0.0431
Mid-niver-USA	0.2631	0.2597	0.0538	0.2108	0.2242	0.0392
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0544	0.0704	0.0348	0.0121	0.0214	0.0183
Pelly	0.2012	0.2055	0.0514	0.1394	0.1405	0.0328
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.3228	0.2968	0.0581	0.2956	0.2817	0.0485
Takhini	0.0257	0.0247	0.0240	0.0572	0.0569	0.0329
United States	0.3959	0.4027	0.0465	0.4958	0.4995	0.0377
Camada	0.6041	0.5973	0.0465	0.5042	0.5005	0.0377
	PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 27 TO JUNE 30) JUNE 30	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 4 TO JULY 14	JULY 14
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.6158	0.6098	0.0642	0.6268	0.6126	0.0559
Mid-river-USA	0.1815	0.1789	0.0681	0.0802	0.0936	0.0347
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0007	0.0189	0.0340	0.0782	0.0737	0.0398
Pelly	0.0315	0.0324	0.0224	0.0000	0.0002	0.0010
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.1704	0.1532	0.0463	0.1532	0.1753	0.0547
Takhini	0.0000	0.0068	0.0135	0.0616	0.0447	0.0368
United States	0.7974	0.7887	0.0541	0.7070	0.7062	0.0512
Canada	0.2026	0.2113	0.0541	0.2930	0.2938	0.0512

Appendix XXII. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1989.

	. (PERIOD	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 10 TO JUNE 16	JUNE 16	PERIO	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 20 TO JUNE 25) JUNE 25
STOCK GROUPING		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA		914	984	371	9170	8857	1388
Mid-river-USA		1811	1787	370	6784	7216	1260
Lower Canadian Yukon		375	484	240	388	689	586
Pelly		1384	1414	354	4485	4523	1057
Mid-river Canadian Yukon		2221	2043	400	9512	9064	1561
Takhini		177	170	165	1841	1831	1059
United States		2725	1772	320	15954	16073	1213
Canada	İ	4157	4111	320	16226	16107	1213
	Total	6882	6882		32180	32180	
		PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 27 TO JUNE 30	JUNE 30	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 4 TO JULY 14	JULY 14
STOCK GROUPING		GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA		6428	9969	0.09	1171	1144	104
Mid-niver-USA		1895	1868	711	150	175	65
Lower Canadian Yukon		7	197	354	146	138	74
Pelly		329	338	233	0	0	2
Mid-river Canadian Yukon		1779	1599	484	286	328	102
Takhini		0	17	141	115	83	69
United States		8323	8232	565	1321	1319	8
Canada	i	2115	2206	565	547	549	96
I	Total	10438	10438		1868	1868	

Appendix XXIII. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest proportions by stock-grouping of origin in 1990.

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	PERIOL	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 7 TO JUNE 15	JUNE 15	PERIOI	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 19 TO JUNE 22) JUNE 22
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.1004	0.1062	0.0400	0.3776	0.3717	0.0604
Mid-niver-USA	0.2966	0.2871	0.0626	0.1479	0.1503	0.0543
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.1142	0.1209	0.0545	0.0186	0.0299	0.0269
Pelly	0.2069	0.2105	0.0508	0.1237	0.1264	0.0560
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.2810	0.2634	0.0616	0.2673	0.2592	0.0659
Takhini	0.0009	0.0119	0.0169	0.0649	0.0626	0.0417
United States	0.3970	0.3933	0.0605	0.5256	0.5220	0.0565
Canada	0.6030	0.6067	0.0605	0,4744	0.4780	0.0565
	PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 25 TO JUNE 29	JUNE 29	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 2 TO JULY 15	JULY 15
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	0.5552	0.5443	0.0574	0.5762	0.5647	0.0645
Mid-river-USA	9080'0	0.1037	0.0381	0.1005	0.1070	0.0453
Lower Canadian Yukon	0.0309	0.0232	0.0252	0.0544	0.0454	0.0350
Pelly	0.0808	0.0729	0.0361	0.0631	0.0717	0.0349
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	0.1832	0.1940	0.0644	0.1314	0.1438	0.0575
Takhini	0.0694	0.0620	0.0364	0.0743	0.0674	0.0416
United States	0.6359	0.6480	0.0528	0.6768	0.6717	0.0538
Canada	0.3641	0.3520	0.0528	0.3232	0.3283	0.0538

Appendix XXIV. Yukon River District 1 chinook salmon harvest numbers by stock-grouping of origin in 1990.

	PERIO	PERIOD # 1 JUNE 7 TO JUNE 15	JUNE 15	PERIO	PERIOD # 2 JUNE 19 TO JUNE 22) JUNE 22
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	1900	2010	.756	9062	6168	1449
Mid-nver-USA	5611	5431	1184	3550	3607	1303
Lower Canadian Yukon	2161	2287	1031	446	718	64 646
Pelly	3914	3983	962	8967	3032	1343
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	5316	4983	1165	6414	6219	1581
Takhini	17	225	320	1557	1501	1002
United States	7511	7441	1145	12611	12526	1355
Canada	11409	11478	1145	11385	11470	1355
Total	18920	18920		23996	23996	
	PERIOD	PERIOD # 3 JUNE 25 TO JUNE 29	JUNE 29	PERIO	PERIOD # 4 JULY 2 TO JULY 15	JULY 15
STOCK GROUPING	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV	GIRLSEM ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP ESTIMATE	BOOTSTRAP STAND DEV
Lower River-USA	3602	3531	372	656	940	101
Mid-river-USA	523	673	247	167	178	75
Lower Canadian Yukon	200	150	163	91	91	28
Pelly	524	473	234	105	119	58
Mid-river Canadian Yukon	1188	1258	418	219	239	%
Takhini	450	402	236	124	112	69
United States	4125	4204	342	1127	1118	8
Canada	2362	2283	342	538	547	8
Total	6487	6487		1665	1665	

Appendix XXV. Buffer protocol used in electrophoresis of Yukon River salmon samples.

Buffer		Concentra	ation (M)		pН
Name	Chemical	Gel	Electrode	Gel	Electrode
CAM 6.05 CAM 6.3 CAM 6.8	Citric acid (monohydrate)	0.002	0.040	N-(3-ar	I with ninopropyl) pholine
CAME 7.0	Citric acid (monohydrate)	0.002	0.040	N-(3-ar	I with ninopropyl)
	EDTA (tetrasodium salt)	2.5×10^{-5}	0.0	moi	pholine
EBT	Tris	0.045	0.18	Do not	adjust pH
	EDTA	9.75×10^{-4}	3.9x10 ⁻³		
	Boric Acid	0.025	0.10		
KG	Tris	0.0248	0.074	8.5	8.9
	Glycine	0.192	0.192		
TC-4	Tris	0.008	0.223	5.95	5.80
	Citric acid (monohydrate)	. 0.003	0.086		